Established 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels,	Tons,	Captains,	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th Feb.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th „
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th „
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	O. Langbourne	20th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	....	4,139	1st April 1899.
* BERENICE	C. Androvich	2,818	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,381	15th Feb. 1899.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,288	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,695	7th April 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060	„ 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	1st March, 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 24, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday 12 NOON.
INDUS	6,700	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May. 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,337	Flandin	4th July 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	X	th March 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 17th February, 1899, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 16th February, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 23rd February, 1899.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 15th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 24th February.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,119 tons, on or about 18th February.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

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Bombay, 11th February, 1899.

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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S. S. SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarelo	5,000	2nd March 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 550	Rs. 325	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750, six months, Rs. 900, nine months, Rs. 925, and twelve months Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "BISAGNO" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 25th February, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 6, 1899.

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Only are used—and every precaution is taken to secure

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SODA-POTASH and ÆRATED WATERS .... Per Dozen 12 annas.
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SURPASSES

KEMP'S EDINA,

a blend of PURE OLD HIGHLAND MALT—at a Moderate Price, yet of IDEAL FLAVOUR and FRAGRANCE.

This WHISKEY has been before the Indian Public for many years and is recognised as of Sterling merit. It can be taken without fear of unpleasant after-effects.

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Rs. 31-8 per Dozen.

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Deliver their well-known
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GUARANTEED PURITY!
PERFECT FILTRATION.
NEVER FAILING FRESHNESS!

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TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

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ROYAN'S A LA BORDELAISE
DO. A LA VATEL

Truffles, Morceaux, pieces for cooking purpose.
Jams, manufactured from choice fruits grown on the Himalayas.

ALL KINDS OF FRENCH STORES.

ITALIAN HAZEL NUTS .... As. 12 per lb.
Do Chestnuts .... As. 8 per lb.

SUPERIOR MARSEILLES SALAD OIL. This Olive Oil is guaranteed the best, pure and without mixture.

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THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

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A TRIAL SOLICITED.

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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	1 0 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	„	1 12 0	PEKOE	„	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	„	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	„	0 12 0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	„	1 4 0	SOUCHONG	„	0 10 0

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a combination of the FINEST TONIC DRUGS and chemicals known including

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Its curative powers give it a remarkable command in all cases of Nervous Waste, Exhausiton brain-fag, etc., and it is very Valuable Remedy for the use of business men who are always liable to "run down" and get "below-par" in the Indian Climate—Pleasant in flavour, it may be taken as a liqueur after meals.

A SAFEGUARD AND REMEDY IN ONE.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

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FOR FINE FRAGRANCE AND DELICATE TASTE,

COMBINED with perfect cleansing, antiseptic and purifying properties.

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It should find a place upon the toilet of every person of

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This is a concentrated solution saline substances intended for administration during the hot stage of any form of fever, whether eruptive, malignant, or miasmatic. When the fever has been subdued and the body feels cool and damp, it will be proper to discontinue the use of this mixture and to administer in its stead our Compound Mixture of Quinine ... per bot.	Rs. As.
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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

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Use at once St. [illegible] Pulmonary Balsam which is the only [illegible] remedy free of injurious combinations [illegible] relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

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UNCLE REMUS. Complete Edition.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "SINGAPORE," Captain E. Pizzarelo, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 12th inst., and that she is loading and discharging in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, etc., must be sent in before departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

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Agent, Rubattino S. N. Co.
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WELL-SINKERS WANTED.

MEN experienced in WELL-SINKING by means of pneumatic apparatus—European or Native. None who are not used to this class of work need apply.

Applications with copies of testimonials and full particulars as to salary expected, &c., to be sent to—

CHIEF ENGINEER,
E. I. Ry., Calcutta.
7th, February, 1899.

NOTICE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN attending the BALL at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Malabar Point, on the 13th instant, are requested to drive in by the Upper Gate. Empty carriages will be parked outside the same gate, and after taking up at the platform, will leave by the Lower Gate.

Gentlemen who provide themselves with an extra servant, will find their departure much facilitated thereby.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 11th February, 1899.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, at 4-30 P.M., on MONDAY, the 20th February 1899, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December 1898, declare a dividend, elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 15th February to WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, 1899, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
H. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1899.

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ONE new ENGLISH BUILT half C Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood.

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English-built Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to order.

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MUSICAL AT HOME
given by
MADAME LILY HOWARD
AT MINGLEWADY,
TUESDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY, AT 5-30 P.M.

PART I.

Piano Solo ......Sonatina......Clementi.
Miss NELLIE BOOTH.
Song ......The Queen's Hussar ......Distni.
Mr. McNAUGHT.
Song ......Last Night ......Kjerulf.
Miss BEATRICE COUNSELL.
Song ......The Gift......Behrend.
Miss JEHANGIER.
Song ......Anchored ......M. Watson.
Mr. GURR.
Song ....Robin Stanyon.
Madame HOWARD.

Interval for Light Refreshments.

PART II.

Duet ......"I would that my love"......Mendelssohn
Madame HOWARD and Mr. McNAUGHT.
Song ......At Eventide......Planquette.
Miss HARDINGE.
Song ......The Admiral's Broom ......Bevan.
Mr. McNAUGHT.
Song ......When the heart is young ...Buck.
Madame HOWARD.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

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SMOKING TOBACCOS
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All the latest in the trade.

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Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

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With and without Leg Rests.

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TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

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From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

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By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

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NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

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OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

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India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and Spirits to
Her MAJESTY the QUEEN.
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Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of sullages so common in India.

Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

For price lists
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Apply to their Representatives.

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Forbes Street, Bombay.

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THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA
AS A LIBRARY OF
ANTHROPOLOGY AND ALLIED SCIENCES.

IT was, until of late years, commonly held among the educated classes that man's first appearance upon earth might be treated on a historical basis as matter of record. On the whole, the scheme of Arch-Bishop Usher, who computed that the earth and man were created in 4004 B. C., was the most popular. (See early edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," Art. Creation.) It is no longer necessary, however, to discuss these chronologies in as much as new evidence has so changed the aspect of the subject that the quasi-historical schemes of the last century would now hardly be maintained by any competent authority of any school Geology, notwithstanding, the imperfection of its result has made it manifest that our earth must have been the seat of vegetable and animal life for an immense period of time while the first appearance of man, though comparatively recent, is positively so remote that an estimate between twenty and a hundred thousand years may fairly be taken as a minimum. This geological claim for a vast antiquity of the human race is supported by the similar claims of Pre-Historic Archæology and the science of culture, the evidence of all three departments of enquiry being intimately connected, and in perfect harmony.—[From Prof. Taylor's article upon Anthropology, in the "Encyclopædia Britannica."]

It is simply amazing to consider that it is only within the last fifty or sixty years that the human race has gained any substantial knowledge of its past history, or, so to speak, its whereabouts. Even a half-century ago, the most intelligent men had no conception of the great antiquity of mankind, nor did there exist a sufficient body of such to demonstrate to a dogmatist, like Arch-Bishop Usher, that he was wrong.

This is the more wonderful, since we know from recent excavations, that at Hissarlick and in the reached the Nile there existed communities which had valley of a high degree of civilization so long as five, six and seven thousand years ago. In Asia Minor, near ancient Ninneveh there has lately been found a library written, it is true, upon clay tablets, but catalogued and classified, which answered in its way to the British Museum. There were critics and annotators and scholars in that old day, pursuing knowledge in the same idle, sterile, purposeless way, as in our own times. Of all the ages which followed that of the Greeks and of the Romans and that long night that we call the Dark Ages and even the period which we call modern history never attained to any larger knowledge than that possessed by these far from primitive peoples, who ante-dated the invention of the alphabet.

For thousands upon thousands of years even the men of the highest genius and culture were content to make marginal notes upon the crude mixtures of myth and fact which had been bequeathed to them from their fore-fathers. They annotated and dreamed, they did not investigate and study and search.

It was not until 1843 that Boucher de Perthes's discoveries of the rude flint hatchets, in a sand bed containing remains of mammoth and rhinocerus near Abbeville, laid the foundation of the natural history of man even, then the evidence that the human race had existed along with species of the elephant, rhinocerus, hyæna, bear, etc, which are now extinct, met with little acceptance among scientific men, and the work of Dr. Pritchard, whom Professor Tyler calls the founder of modern anthropology, did not appear until years later.

But discovery followed discovery, and finally, in 1859 Darwin's epoch-making "Origin of the Species" came forth giving an immense impetus to the study of every sort of natural history. Huxley's celebrated controversy with Professor Owen upon the place of man in nature, followed close upon the heels of Darwin's work, and with in another decade the new science of anthropology had taken its place in that body of knowledge of which every intelligent man wishes to have at least a general idea. Within this period the various works of Lyell, Tyler, Lubbock, and Quatrefages appeared, and all that has followed since, has been merely a development and an extension of a new knowledge embodied in these famous memoirs Just because it comprises such a library in a most compact and condensed form the "Encyclopædia Britannica" with its scores of articles upon anthropology and ethnology and archæology and philology, and all their sub-divisions performs the happiest possible service. All these articles have been written by the most distinguished men in each of these sciences, they are authoritative in the higest degree. But they are brief, they give only broad outlines and they do not require a life-time to master. There is not one which may not be read and assimilated at a single sitting, and unlike the typical dry encyclopædia article they possess charm and human interest.

The fact could not be otherwise, when we consider the famous men who have written these articles. Undoubtedly the foremost of English anthropologists now living is Professor Tyler, and it is from Professor Tyler's treatise upon anthropology, contained in the "Encyclopædia" Britannica, that the details of the interesting story narrated above is taken. It would hardly do to say that the reader may gain from this single article all that he might find in Prof. Tyler's larger works, "Anthropology," "Primitive culture," and "The Early History of Mankind," and yet if we take the other articles which Prof. Tyler contributes to the Encyclopædia:—those upon, "Demonology" and "Cannibalism" and "Giants" and "Magic" and "Ordeals," and "Salutations," it is surprising what a broad view of the subject one may acquire from these sources alone.

Yet Prof. Tyler's contributions are but a few among many The significance of Fire as the religious and tribal rite is revealed in a fascinating article from the pen of Elie Reclus, the famous ethnographer and anarchist: and it is he also who writes upon the general subject of ethnography. Andrew Lang deals with Comparative Mythology and Apparitions, and the History of Family Life, Prof. Robertson Smith with Sacrifice and Vows, and there are others of like interest upon Totemism, and Image worship and Caste, and slavery, and related subjects.

Even from this imperfect review it is easy to see that the "Encyclopædia Britannica" not only affords a broad view of these sciences, but of their history and their great names as well And the elements of time and money considered, the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is practically the only place where a knowledge of like compass and authority can be obtained. Further than this for those who wish to make these sciences a special study, these various treatises comprise the finest introduction to such a study that is obtainable anywhere.

Of course, as long as the "Encyclopædia Britannia" was only to be had in its cheapest editions, for £37, there were not many who could afford it. Now, however, under the offer made by "The Times," it is obtainable for less than half that sum, and further more upon easy monthly payments. The complete work, the entire 25 volumes, may be had upon the preliminary payment of only Rs. 20, and thereafter the subscriber has only to pay Rs. 20 each month. This is but a trifle of 10 annas a day, so that there is no reason why this splendid compendium of human knowledge should not be found in every private library in India.

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Widespread disappointment was occasioned by the enforced refusal of a great number of orders, and residents in India were, owing to the delay in communicating with London, peculiarly unfortunate in this respect. A further impression of the Reprint has now been prepared, and a limited number of copies have been set aside for India. In order to avoid the expense and inconvenience which attend upon the importation from England of single sets of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA, the copies reserved for India will be consigned in bulk for distribution. The prices and terms upon which copies may be obtained are stated below, and immediate application should be made by persons who desire to avail themselves of this extraordinary opportunity.

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No. 7, MARINE STREET.

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THIS DAY MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

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1. D.-B. B.—L. rifle, by George Smith, maker to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, New Bond Street, London.

1 Iron framed ebonized cottage piano by Rose, nearly new.
24 Boxes Greek Brandy.

AT 2 P.M.

A few pneumatic new and second hand bicycles.
2 Ladys' and 2 gents Garrison Dunlop tyred reliable cycles.
1 second-hand dogcart by Simpson.
1 strong-built palanquin shigram.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 " brougham.
1 " dogcart.
1 " tricycle.
1 Jafferabad cow with calf, which gives 9 seers of milk.
And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered.

SALE OF 50 CASKS ROSIN.

On WEDNESDAY, next the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Port Trust Godown at Mazagon Darookhana, on account of the concerned.

Ex s s Rothenfels.
PDS 423 F 51-100—50 casks Rosin.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 16th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, near the Share Bazar the following fancy goods suitable for presents consisting of Gladstone handbags lady's and gent's dressing bags, albums, plate ware glass table ornaments, Italian figures table ornaments and photo-frames, dinner, dessert and breakfast services, cutlery etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mrs. Jane Marshall, consisting of diamond, sapphire and moonstone rings, diamond and pearl bracelets and brooches, gold wristlet with watch, gold and silver wristlets, gold necklace and locket, watch chain, gold sovereigns, leather dressing case, hair and cloth brushes, thermometer, and sundry articles.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Properties in Baloo Sarang Street commonly called Bhoosari Moholla, and Baba Dhaboo Street without the Fort.

In pursuance of the power of sale and all other powers in that behalf vested in Mr. Nooroodin Ebrahim by an Indenture of Transfer of mortgage bearing date the 24th day of September 1896 and made between Bai Herabai widow of Bomanjee Byramjee Kolah, Rustomjee Bomonjee Kolah and Framjee Bomanje Kolah of the first part, Jafferjee Vallibhai Mahomedali Vallibhai, Tyabali Vallibhai, Hussonali Vallibhai Sons of Vallibhai Khanbhai, Amolakbai widow of the said Vallibhai Khanbhai and Janembai Aminabai and Coorsumbai daughters of the said Vallibhai Khanbhai of the second part and the said Nooroodin Ebrahim of the third part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises on the dates herein undermentioned by order of the said Mr. Nooroodin Ebrahim, the following parcels of land hereditaments and premises (unless the premises have in the meantime been disposed of by private contract) on account and at the risk of the said parties to the said Indenture of the second part and of any person or persons interested therein.

On TUESDAY the 14th day of March 1899 at 3 p.m.

LOT NO. 1

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground standing in the books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Surajmal Gangaram Gulraj Gangaram and Gulabrai Gangaram together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses and premises standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting Balloo Sarang Street on the west side thereof in the subdistrict of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under Nos. 24 and 25, but now under Street Nos. 30, 32 and containing by admeasurement 118 square yards and eight-fifteenths of another square yard be the same little more or less and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the East by the said Balloo Sarang street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Issack Yeokoor but now or late of Shaik Ahmed and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Noorbhai Lalaji but now of Vallibhai Khanbhai.

ON THE SAME DAY AT 4 P. M.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in Baloo Sarang Street commonly called Bhusari Moholla on the West side thereof without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 275 square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and standing in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue in the names of Surajmul Gangaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Gulabrai Gungaram and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Balloo Sarang street aforesaid on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house formerly of Khatri Moosa Jooma but now of the said Vallebhai Khanbhai being the heredetaments first herein before described and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Shaik Ahmed Putena but now of Abdulla Hussein which said premises were assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under Nos. 23 and 24 but are now assessed under street Nos. 76 78.

On WEDNESDAY the 15th day of March 1899 at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the West side of and in Baba Dhaboo Street in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 142 square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2711 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the said Baba Dhaboo Street on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house of Ramdas Money Rawa and on or towards the South by the house of Caderbhai Sulleimanjee which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and taxes under Street Nos. 137, 139 and 141 and ward No. 6875.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Hiralal Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 13th February, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITTUATE AT SYED ABDUL RAHIMAN STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will under instructions from and by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors concerned, and by virtue of the power of sale reserved in the two indentures of mortgage, both dated the 14th day of July, 1897 on WEDNESDAY, the 15th prox., at 4-30 p. m. sell by public Auction on the premises the right title and interest of Lukhimdas Hurivullubdas, which is equivalent to one divided moiety in the undermentioned property and also the right title and interest of Jamnadas Harivalbdas, which is also equivalent to one divided moiety in the said property either in two separate lots or in one lot as may be found expedient.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being in Syed Abdul Raheman Street outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 277 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 572 and assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 67, and now under Ward B No. 93 Street Nos. 385-89, and bounded on the east by the property formerly belonging to Nutthu Makun and partly by the property formerly belonging to Manockjee Palonjee and now by the properties of Jairam Ramji and Ebrahim Futtahbai, on the west by the said Syed Abdul Rahiman Street, on the north formerly partly by the property of Manockjee Pallonjee and partly by the property of Umabai wife of Byrao Waghuji, and now by the property of the firm of Ebrahim Futtahbai, and on the south formerly by the house of Autoba Yeshwantji and now by the house of Soni Magauchand and Manchand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office at No. 9, Bell Line, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MAHOMEDAN MILL.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, by order of the proprietors, put up for sale by Public Auction, in one lot, on the premises at Girgaum, near French Bridge, the following leasehold land, buildings, machinery, and all other accessories thereto.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land, situate at Girgaum, near the French Bridge, containing by admeasurement 5,412 square yards or thereabouts, together with the buildings, boilers, engine house, and machinery. The machinery consists of one compound engine of 750 H.P., three boilers by Hicks Hargrave, baling and bundling presses by Platt Bros., iron joists and girders, etc., full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

Also about 1,638 square-yards of Government land or ground, together with the building or shawl standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

The above premises and machinery are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES at Messrs. Abdool Rahman Mirza and Co.'s Stables, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co.

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, about 16 Arab horses suitable for riding and carriages, belonging to different Arab dealers proceeding to their native country.

The horses will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 13th February, 1899.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TRUSSES, SCANTLINGS, TILES, &c.

Under instructions from Major C. B. Mayne, R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, M. W. D., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th February, 1899 at 1-30 p.m. at H. M.'s Dockyard Fort consisting of small teak trusses scantlings planks teak battens doors and windows, purlins, rafters country tiles from chimney &c.,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 13th February, 1899.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HESSIAN CLOTH.

On WEDNESDAY the 15th Inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Port Trust Godown at Carnac Bunder by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sewjee Kanjee 100 bales Hessian cloth in 40 by 8 oz. any mill.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 13th February, 1899.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 13th February 1899, at 6 P.M.

J. A. JEFFREY,
M. F. REID,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL, Bombay, commencing 14th March, 1899. 51 Prizes offered. For prospectus, etc., apply to the Hony. Secy., Elphinstone College, Bombay.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, 1899, at 5-30 P.M.

BOMBAY RACES.

SATURDAY, 18TH, WEDNESDAY, 22ND, AND SATURDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

ADMISSION :—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

SEASON TICKETS—Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock including tickets for 2 Ladies ...Rs. 15
SEASON TICKETS—Grand Stand and Enclosure only with tickets for 2 Ladies..........Rs. 12

DAY TICKETS.

Grand Stand and Enclosure, including admittance for 1 Lady ....Rs. 5
Private Paddock ....Re. 1

N.B.—Ladies and Members, W. L. T. C., are admitted to he Private Paddock Free.

Application for SEASON TICKETS should be made to the Secretary, W. I. T. C., Byculla Club.

DAY TICKETS will be sold at the Gate only.

N.B.—SEASON TICKETS for the EXTRA MEETINGS are NOT available for the Bombay Races.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 6th February, 1899.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE above SHOW will be held on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 20th and 21st February.

First entry closes on 13th February.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from the undersigned.

D. LINDSAY, Hony : Secy : & Trea,
The Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

ACCURATE GUJRATI TRANSLATION OF THE HOLY KORAN.

IMPORTANT Technicalities explained with Lives of Prophets, Notes and Commentaries.
Price Rs.3 before 2nd April, 1899, afterwards Rs.

By SHAIK MOHMED ISFAHANI,
Prof. Persian and Arabic,
Samaldas College, Bhavnagar.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTORS desirous of tendering for the construction of a ROAD LEADING from the Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, near Ready Money House, to the property lately bought by His Highness the Gaekwar, can obtain particulars and conditions on application to the undersigned.

(Sd.) GRAHAM R. LYNN,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State, Baroda.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 5 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1898, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st February, 1899, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 13th February, 1899.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 22nd February, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 18th January, 1899.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half year ended December 31st, 1898, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st February, 1899, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 13th February, 1899.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 22nd February, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents,

Bombay, 18th January, 1899.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share of Rs 500 paid up, and Rs. 12-8 per Share of Rs. 250 paid up, for the half year ended December 31st, 1898, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st February, 1899, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 13th February, 1899.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 22nd February, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents

Bombay, 18th January, 1899.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1898, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st February, 1899, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 13th February, 1899.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 22nd February, 1899, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents

Bombay, 18th January, 1899.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma ; immediate relief ; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished, known as FLORENCE HALL at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA.
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1345xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	80	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130xd
Bank of Madras	18,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial Bank of India	{ 10,000 15,000 }	100	{ 100 75 }	8 p.c.	10
EXCHANGE BANKS,					
Agra	1,00,000	46	all	8 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£39½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	17

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
				Yearly	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,200	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 8	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14½	125
Shownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	2½	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	92½
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	18	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvRs12½	210
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	31
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+20	800
French	500	500	500	dvdRs40	450xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	706	100	100	Rs15	142xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	485
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	215
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	35	70
Mercantile	300	125	125	dvd Rs 5	75
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	370
Mummer M	700	250	all	25	207½
New Berar	500	500	500	dvd Rs50	500
New Indian	500	125	125	Rs 15	167½
Prince of Wales	150	600	00	30	350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7..	30	348xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	38	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	*2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	400xd
Sorab Woollen Mills	300	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	1000
olkart	—	000		Rs75	

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	155
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	8,000	100	100	12 pr ct	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,600xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,400xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,350	100	100	dvd 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 .. ct	80
Bombay Flour Mill	800	500	500	50	915
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	800	200	200	dvdRs10	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,?00	250	250	9 p 16	328
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,	500	50	—	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	345
Kurrachee Landing &	560	500	300	30	133
aroks & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	152
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	58	12 pr. ct.	113
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	56
Port Canning Co.	6,000	[illegible]	1,000	dvd Rs23	430
Soundy & Co.	1,000	[illegible]	100	5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	[illegible]	500	8	1,035
Thacker & Co.	1,500	[illegible]	100	Rs.15	
Telephone Co.	2,000	25	101	Re 1	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	.000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		40
Anglo-Indian	1,345	—	00	Nil	345 42
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	960	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	480
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs25	540
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	500
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,250
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,895
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	622½
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	825
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	650
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700		Rs. 10	430
Gooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	540
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	865
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	417½
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	258
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 10	440
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	509
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	25	490
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	645
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	0	1,325
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	340
Indian Mills	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	790
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	565
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	175
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	650
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	325
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	805
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	800xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	540
Leopold	3,500	100	103	7 1-2	210
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	960
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	2,950
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,255
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld. Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Mazagon	6,000	250		dvdRs. 5	97½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,750
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,409	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	300
Oriental	5,725	625	3 25	dvd Nil	160
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,090
Queen Mills	809	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	710
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs40	975
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	780
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	1,325
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	625
Southern India	1,800	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	235
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.30	625
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	300
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	8
Union Mills Ld.	3,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	300
Vesishnaken Lukhmishunker G Mill Co. Ld.	300	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	450	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	475½
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	500	all	dvd R.	
Wadia Mills	1,000	500	1,000	[illegible]	250

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 0-58m., 1-25a. Low water, 7-5m., 7-7a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, half-yearly general meeting, 6 p.m.
Ball at Government House.
The Plague Commission, Secretariat.

MILL-HAND STRIKE.—About seven hundred operatives of the Star of India Mill went on strike on Friday afternoon, in consequence of a dispute regarding their wages.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,268, the daily average being 137. The total of patients was 540.

BALL AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—Ladies and gentlemen attending the Ball at Government House, Malabar Point, to-night, are requested to drive in by the Upper Gate. Empty carriages will be parked outside the same gate, and, after taking up at the platform, will leave by the Lower Gate.

A PROW SUNK.—On Friday morning, prow No. 3629, belonging to Goolam Hoosein Haji Moosa, was sailing down the harbour in charge of Tindal Kushaba Babaji, when she struck on a rock just off the Malet Bunder, filled with water and sank. The crew were saved by a passing native craft.

THEFT AT RIPON ROAD.—Fakirji Edulji, a Parsee employed as a manager in the Ripon Road Bar, and residing in a room above the bar, reported to the police, on Friday, that a small wooden box, containing nine gold finger-rings and Rs. 100 in cash and a case of brandy, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 286, was stolen from a room at the rear of the bar on the previous night. There are servants employed in the bar.

COLLAPSE OF A WALL.—On Friday afternoon, the side wall of a three-storeyed house, belonging to Ranibai, a woman, at Oondria Street, collapsed and fell on to the roof of an adjoining house. The latter structure, which is a ground floor one, was empty at the time of the accident. The cause of the collapse was the saturation of the masonry work by the water from the different bath rooms of the house on the west side. The Municipal authorities were informed, and the tenants were ordered to vacate the house, which they did.

FATAL INJURY TO A BARBER'S WIFE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner held an inquiry on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital regarding the death of Neera a Hindu woman aged twenty-five years of age wife of a barber, who resides at Dongree Street. About twelve days ago the deceased was walking along the road when she accidentally trod on a nail, sustaining a penetrating wound on the sole of her right foot. Some household remedies were applied to the wound, and Neera was apparently getting all right until about a week after when symptoms of tetanus set in. The muscles of her neck became rigid and she was unable to swallow any food. On the 8th instant she was conveyed by her husband to the J. J. Hospital where the spasms increased in severity and she died on Friday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

WASHED ASHORE.—On Saturday morning, a kalasee of a native craft, moored at Bori Bunder, saw the dead body of a Hindu girl, whose name is unknown, aged about seven years, lying amongst the rocks below where coal is landed. The girl was lying on her face below high water mark. The kalasee informed the police, and the latter had the body removed. There were no marks of violence on the body which was dressed only in a bundi. The girl had two-glass bangles on each wrist and a gold earring in each of her ears. The body was much emaciated and deceased looked as if she had been ailing. A battakee was beaten throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. An inquest was held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of the deceased, when the Jury brought in an open verdit.

BURIED AT SEA.—On Friday afternoon, the dead body of a Hindu man, name unknown, was found floating in the sea, near the Mazagon Bunder, by a policeman doing duty in the harbour. The body was towed to Bori Bunder and brought ashore. It was wrapped up in a piece of gunny bag and sewn up in it. There were no external marks of violence on the body, which was much decomposed and appeared as if it had been buried at sea. The deceased appeared to be a man of about thirty-five years of age and a kalasi of the Kharwa caste. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry this morning, when the jury brought in a verdict that the dead body of the deceased was found floating in the sea off the Mazagon Bunder, and had probably been buried at sea.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	3	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	6	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	39	7	35
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	10	1	14
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	22	10	48
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	8	11	18
G Mahim and Worli	5	4	13
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	59	73
Total	94	101	241
Same date last year	173	198	326

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	7	2	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	14	3	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	23	9	44
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	7	6	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	27	11	62
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	7	5	17
G Mahim and Worlee	19	3	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	65	74
Total	104	104	250
Total plague deaths to date	34,367	30,439	
Same date last year	193	199	335

FOUND DEAD ON THE ROAD.

The dead body of a Hindu, name unknown, aged about thirty years, was found lying in Mody Street on Friday. The district medical officer examined the body, and certified the death to be due to plague. A Hindu man, named Succaram, aged forty years, residing in a room at Dongree Street, was found lying ill on the road close to his room on Friday night. A municipal ambulance was sent for to convey the man to a plague hospital, but before the ambulance arrived he died. The dead body of a Hindu woman, name unknown, aged about thirty years, was found by the police lying on the Reay Road. The death was certified to be due to plague. The dead bodies of two Hindus, both aged about forty-five years, were found on the Girganm Road. Both were certified to be cases of plague. Gopal Limbaji, a Hindu, aged fifty years, a mill-hand, residing at Arthur Road, left his house on Thursday night under delirium of fever. On the following day his dead body was found lying in a field off Haines Road.

DAMAUN.

On Thursday there were two deaths from plague at Lower Damaun, one being Nandi, a durji girl of 12 years, and the other being Soni Hiraji of 16 years, in the same house at Purboo Street, where two deaths from plague took place the previous day.—On Friday there were also two deaths from plague, one of Gopio a Gola of 35 years and the other of Mali Govan of 16 years, the sister of Jadi who died on Wednesday in Purboo Street.—Dr. K. M. Dubash arrived on Friday, but owing to the delay which is caused in getting articles passed through Portuguese custom stations, the boxes of the serum could not be brought into Damaun and people who were anxious to be inoculated were disappointed. The inoculations, however, have since commenced and by noon on Saturday ninety-one Parsees had been inoculated.

BANDORA.

There was 1 attack and 2 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Saturday.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr JUSTICE RANADE.)

LIABILITY OF SONS OF DECEASED SURETY.

TUKARAMBHAT BIN GUNDBHAT JOSHI AND OTHERS VS. GANGARAM MULCHAND GUJAR.

THIS was a reference from Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, District Judge of Belgaum, under section 617 of the Civil Procedure Code. Mr. V. G. Bhandarker, "amicus curiae," appeared for Tukarambhat and others, original defendants and appellants ; and Mr. N. V. Gokhale, "amicus curiae," appeared for Gangaram, original plaintiff and respondant.

In suit No. 993 of 1896 of the file of the Subordinate Judge of Chikodi, one Gangaram Mulchand brought a suit to recover Rs. 169 being the value of 26 maunds of jowari, together with interest due on a bond executed by one Dawal valad Badikhan as principal and Tukaram bin Gundbhat as surety on the 3rd of June 1893. Defendant Dawal denied execution of the bond in dispute. The other defendants, the sons of Tukaram Gundbhat deceased denied knowledge of the bond and contended that they were not liable. The Subordinate Judge decreed the claim with costs against defendant Dawal and the estate of Tukaram in the hands of his sons, the other defendants.

The sons of Tukaram having filed an appeal against this decision in the District Court of Belgaum, the District Judge referred the following point for the decision of the High Court, viz:—"Whether ancestral property in the hands of sons is liable for a father's debt, incurred as a surety !"

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving his Judgement said : The District Judge has referred the following point of Hindu Law for the decision of this Court, viz., whether ancestral property in the hands of sons is liable for a father's debt incurred as a surety. To that point we must add to meet the facts of the case the following words "for the repayment of grain lent," and we think that if the District Judge had noticed these facts, he would not have thought it necessary to make this reference, since upon it all the authorities agree and the conflict supposed to exist by the District Judge refers to a different kind of surety. The general principle of English law, of course, is that the death of a surety does not affect his liability in respect of past transactions. Whatever liability had actually attached to the surety at the time of his death may be enforced against his representative. Hindu Law, however, recognizes four kinds of sureties : 1 for appearance ; 2 for honesty ; 3 for paying a sum lent ; and 4 for delivery of the debtors' effects. In respect of the two former kinds sons may not be responsible, but in the last two they are expressly declared to be liable. In the Laws of Manu (I quote this and succeeding authorities from Max Muller's Sacred Books of the East) at clause 159 it is said that the son shall not be obliged to pay money due by a surety, but at clause 160 it is explained that this rule applies to the case of a surety for appearance only : and that if a surety for payment shall die, the Judge may compel even his heirs to discharge the debt. Brihaspati in clause 40 mentions the four clauses of sureties and in clause 41 says. "If the debtors fail in their engagements, the two first (the sureties themselves, but not their sons) must pay the sum lent at the appointed time ; both the two last (sureties) and in default of them their sons (are liable for the debt), when the debtors break their promise (to pay the debt)." Gautama, clause 41, repeats Manu, clause 159, but the note is to the effect that "Taking into account the parallel passages of Manu and Yajnavalkya, Haradatta very property restricts this rule to a bail for the personal appearance of an offender." In Colebrooke's Hindu Law, Vol, 1 at page 164, the authorities on the subject of sureties will be found set out at length and the liability of the sons in the case of suretyship for repayment of a debt is affirmed by Brihaspati (142), Yajnavalkya (144 and 152), (to which the note adds the Dipacalica and the author of the Mitakshara), Manu (151), Katyayana (153 and 158). Vyasa (157), and Smriti cited in the Mitakshara (159). The same authorities are quoted in Mandlik's Hindu Law at pages 107, 108 and 206. There is also a judicial decision which affirms the son's liability. In Moolchand vs. Krishna (2 Bellasis' Reports, p. 54.) the Court of Sadar Diwani Adalat concurred in the opinion of the Shastri to the effect that by Hindu law a son is always liable to fulfil the surety engagement of his deceased father to repay money as regards the amount of principal, and if a special agreement be made for interest, then he is also liable for interest. We, therefore, answer the question in the affirmative.

Mr Justice Ranade, in giving his decision, said : The question of Hindu law referred for the decision of this Court is "whether ancestral property in the hands of sons is liable for the debts of the father incurred by him as a surety." Both sides of the question were ably set before us in the learned arguments of Mr. Sokhale and Mr. Bhandarkar, and a careful consideration of the original texts and commentaries fully satisfies us that only one answer is possible to the question and that answer must be in the affirmative. The apparent conflict of authorities noticed by the District Judge in his observations in submitting this reference is obviously due to a misapprehension of the real nature of these texts and commentaries. They do not form and were not intended to be a regularly promulgated Code of laws every part of which has to be carefully correlated to other pasts. They are rather of the nature of expositions of the theory of the law, and collections of recognized customs and approved usage. When any prrticular question has to be considered the more general exposition has to be controlled by the maxims laid down in the particular chapter or chapters which specially treat of that matter, and deficencies of one text supplied by reference to other texts and authorities. For instance when the texts speak of the weakness incapacity and dependence of Hindu women the general expositions must be qualified by the particular positions laid nown in respect of the widow's estate or woman's power over her *stridhan*, or the daughter's or sister's right of succession, found in the same or other works specially devoted to these subjects. An express particualr text occurring in its proper place limits mere general statements of the principles made in other places This is a rule of interpretation which is often found necessary even in more regularly constituted Codes of law, but it is specially obligatory in the interpretation of ancient Hindu law books. With this clue in hand, the doubts and conflict noticed by the District Judge are easily removed or reconciled. Mr. Mayne, Para. 279, quotes apparently from Dayabhaga the general position that "sons are not compellable to pay sums due by their father for spirituous liquor, for losses at play, for promises made without consideration, or under the influence of lust or wrath, or "sums for which the father was a surety, "or for a fine or toll." This is, however, obviously an exposition intended to set forth the limitations upon the son's general liability to pay his father's debts. Occurring in the context where it stands, it simply suggests that surety obligations recklessly incurred stand in the same category with other extravagant or immoral acts of the father which entail no liability on the sons. These propositions occur in the chapter on the recovery of debts. It would not be safe, however, to infer from such texts occurring in such a place that the words above underlined are to be literally understood. They are controlled by the particular maxims laid down in the special chapter on surety obligations. The texts relating to this special subject are referred to by Mr. Mayne in the footnote to the same para. It is not necessary to set them out here at length. It will be sufficient to state that Brihaspati recognizes four different classes of sureties : (1) sureties for appearance ; (2) sureties for honesty ; (3) sureties for payment of money lent ; (4) and sureties for delivery of goods. The obligation of the first two kinds of sureties is limited to themselves personally and does not bind their sons ; but the obligation incurred by the last two kinds of sureties binds them, and their sons also after their death. The commentary of Ratnakar on this text expressly states that the sons shall be compelled to pay debts incurred by their father under the last two classes of suerty obligations. The texts of Narad and Yaj Navalkya recognize three classes of surety obligations only—those for appearance, those for honesty, and those for payment. Narad does not set forth the son's obligation in this place, but the Yajnavalkya text is quite as explicit as that of Brihaspati. The sureties of the first two classes must pay the debt and not their sons, but the sons of the last kind of surety may be compelled to pay their father's debt incurred by him as surety. Katyayana refers to the same kind of surety when he lays down that the grandson of such a surety need on no account pay the debt, but the son must make it good without interest. The text of Vyasa makes the same distinction between the son and grandson's liabilities for such suretyship. Manu's texts on the subject clearly distinguish between sureties for appearance or good behaviour, and sureties for payment. The son shall not, according to Manu, in general be compelled to pay money due for suretyship or idly promised to musicians and actresses, or lost at play, or due for spirituous liquors, or for tolls or fines. The general words "money due for suretyship" used in the text are expressly stated by the commentator Kulluka to refer only to sureties for appearance and good behaviour, but as regards a surety for payment, it is enjoined that the Judge may compel even his heirs to discharge the debt. Even as regard the first to classes of sureties, if they have derived any advantage, or received a pledge, their heirs may be compelled to pay the debt The commentator Haradatta explains a similar text of Gautama by affirming the same distinction. This exposition of the authorities removes all apparent conflict and the Pandits whose advice was sought by the late Sadar Diwani Adalat in the case of Moolchand vs. Krishna (2) Bellasis' Reports p. 54, must have based their opinion on these same texts, though there is no express mention of the texts in the judgment. The more general texts which class suretyship obligation with reckless and immoral debts must therefore be qualified by the particular texts quoted above, and when so explained it becomes clear that they refer to particular classes of sureties which do not include sureties for payment of debts in respect of which last class unless the debts can be shown to have been incurred for immoral or illegal purposes, the sons are liable to discharge their father's debts.

CENTRAL ASIAN NEWS.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" wrote on Jan. 23 :—Of all the disquieting rumours recently circulated with the object apparently, of sowing fresh discord between England and Russia the latest is one which represents Russia as having made a secret bargain with the Ameer of Afghanistan for joining Russian railway communication with Herat. Although this is obviously untrue, the "Exchange Gazette" and other papers have referred to it as another Russian triumph in Central Asia. It is denied here on authority that there is any foundation whatever for such a report. It was evidently suggested by various accounts of the opening of the railway to the Kushk, one of which state that the ceremony was attended by Colonel Mahmud Khan, commander of the nearest Afghan post, with his secretary and an escort of Afghan militia. A note on the same subject in the "Turkestan Gazette" says that the completion of the new railway extension from Merv, and especially the arrival of the first locomotive at the Kushk on Dec. 16, caused such alarm among the natives of Herat that the Ameer was induced to issue a proclamation inviting them to remain quiet, and explaining that the construction of the Marghab railway was only the result of the great Czar's concern for the improvement of his country. I am told that this proclamation, which was posted up at Herat, also stated that in case of any real danger of Russian aggression they could count upon the support of their allies.

More than two years and a half ago, when giving the first news of the construction of this line, I pointed out that, besides the railway to the Kushk, all the necessary material was to be kept ready at the latter terminus for rapidly laying down a light Decauville line, whenever there should be any call for it, some 300 versts further on to Herat. The Russians had been powerfully impressed by reports of the large stores of material held in readiness for a further advance at the end of the Indian railway on the North-Western Frontier, and had resolved upon making every preparation on their side for the final heat in the "race for Herat." M. Wesselitsky put it clearly in the "Times" of Jan. 3 by stating that the Merv Kushk line is thus far nothing but a necessary counterpart to the Sukkar Chaman line on the British side of the Afghan frontier, both of them being of merely strategical importance. This need not, however, of itself keep these two lines apart and prevent them from forming a great commercial artery, if only the objections urged by Lord Curzon ten years ago in his book on Russia in Central Asia and those recently put forward by the "Novoe Vremya" could be cleared away by taking advantage of the present tendencies in certain Russian official spheres favourable to British trade and to a junction of the Anglo-Indian and Russian railways. A telegram in the "Times" from Calcutta shows how well these strategical lines already serve Russian commercial interests to the detriment of Indian trade in Central Asia, and this will become still more apparent now that the control of the Transcaspian Railway has been transferred from the Ministry of War to the Ministry of Ways of Communication and the line ceases to be a military one.

PROGRESS IN GENTRAL AFRICA.

A REPRESENTATIVE of Reuter's Agency has had an interview with Colonel W. H. Manning, Deputy Commissioner and Commandant of the Forces in British Central Africa.

Speaking of the general development of the Protectorate and its commercial prospects, Colonel Manning said:—

"There has been steady devalopment during the past year. A very large amount of country has been opened up for coffee plantations, more possibly than during any former year. A very gratifying feature is the belief of the planting community in the possibilities of the country, and the plucky way in which they have worked on under somewhat adverse conditionf. The price of Niassa coffee last year on the London market reached 114s, per cwt., being the highest price that any coffee has fetched anywhere.

Next to coffee the export of rubber is taking a very important place. In 1897-98 only about 1250 pounds of rubber were exported. During the year ending March 31, 1899, it is expected that five times that amount will leave the country, and in succeeding years it is hoped that a very large export trade in this commodity will spring up.

"The cultivation of tobacco is being taken in hand—cigars, cigarettes, and smoking tobacco of excellent quality are being manufactured, at present mostly for local cosumption. A quality of tobacco will be produced which will find a place on the London market. The cultivation of rice and mealies is only awaiting transport development in order to become an important industry. On all sides our trade is steadily increasing, and with increased facilities for transport British Central Africa will become a self-supporting colony of the Empire. It is quite possible for healthy men to stand the climate of British Central Africa with occasional trips to England. This has been amply proved in the case of planters who have been for many years in the country. The English ladies in the Protectorate keep in excellent health."

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 13.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice CANDY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

286-97—Muljee and R—Gordhandas Khattau and others vs Runchordas Goculdas and others—Bicknell M and M Part heard
520-98—Bicknell M and M—Homee N A Wadia vs The Bengal Coal Co, Ld—Crawford B and Co
631-97—Janardhan and A—Hajee Esmail Hajee Allana and others vs Jamsetjee Nowrojee In person.
49-98—Wadia and G—Bansali Munmohun Damoder vs Purshotum Mangaldas—Mathubhai N and H.
174-98—Captain and V—Khimjee Ludha vs Runchord Soonderjee and others—Mathubhai and J.
18-98—King and C, for pauper—Mahadoo Hassoo Koly vs Madhowji Iswerji and another—Smetham B and N
143 and 612-98—Nanu and H—Jaffer Mahomed Mistry vs George Edward Haws—Smetham B and N
492-97—Thakurdas D C and H—Ibrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chattoo vs B Allarakhia—Sorabjee and J.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.

For Consent Decree

353-98—Payne G and S—Tejpall Sadoo and others vs Forbes Fabriken Bayer and Co—Crawford B and Co
357-98—Payne G and S—Tejpal Sadoo and others vs Harkissondas Haribhai and others—Crawford B and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

626-98—In person—Roger Laming vs The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India Ld—Ardeshir H D.
611-98—Edgelow—G and Purshotum Bagwandas and others vs Bhagwandas Romji and others—Pestomji R K
617-98—Edgelow G and W Alibhoy Adamji vs Burjorji Framji Commissanatwalla—Smetham B N.
506-98—Ardeshir H and D Valabhdass Vansari vs Tulsidas Vithaldas Shayer Hiralal M. and M.
593-98—Little and Co—William Birkmyre and others S Tokersey Purshotam and others—Payne G and vs Nanu and H
347-15812-98—In person—Ramchander Bhivraj and another vs Binraj Hurdayal and others—Wadia and G.
631-98—Payne G and S—Bai Ruttonbai and another vs Hajibhai Laljee and others—Edgelow G and W.
636-98—Payne G and S—Essafally Faizallabhoy and others vs Harkissondas Haribhai and others—Crawford B and Co.
639-98—Payne G and S—Essufally Faizallabhai vs Forbes Fabriken Bayer and Co, Ld—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Undefended New Long Causes.

725-98—Hiralal M and M—Ibrahim alias Bachu Haji Ahmed vs Jan Mahomed Hajee and others.
727-98—M A Vakil—Bai Hawabai vs Bai Koolsoombee and another.
753-98—K D Shroff—Chotalal Javerdas vs Abedin Ameerudin.

Short Cause.

696-78—Edgelow G and W—Rustomjee Eduljee Chanjibhoy vs Kaikhushroo Kursetjee and others—Framjee and D Part heard.

Long Causes.

444-98—Payne G and S—Karamalli Rahimbhoy and another vs Ebrahim Rahimbhoy and another—Wadia and G. Part heard.
626-97—M H Khan—Kallooing Loosing and others vs The Hon'ble Mahadev Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D, Captain and V.

Testamentary Suit.

39-98—Framjee and D—Mariambai vs Hosain Ahmed—Sorabjee and J, not to be called on.

Long Causes.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahoo vs K Pragjee—Mathubhai and J.
469-98—Smetham B and Co—Anniesda Mitchell vs James F Bruce Mitchell—A F Turner.
30-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Nathu Devjee and another vs Thakur Raghu Manar and others—Ardeshir H and D
515-98—Balkrishna V N K—Kersondas Narsi vs Memon J Hajee Noormahomed—Maganlal and Co
519-98—Ardeshir H and D—Parebai alias Corsebai vs Deoji Meghjee—Little and Co
531-98—Bicknel M and M—Hoosen Karim and others vs Yemnabai and others—Captain and V.

IN connection with the comparisons made between the Great Eastern and the recently-launced Oceanic, a correspondent points out that, while great progress has been recorded in shipbuilding since the Great Eastern was constructed 40 years ago, it is in the matter of engines that the most remarkable advance is shown. At the former period marine engines weighed 5 cwt. per actual horse-power, against 2 cwt. at the present time ; while, despite high pressure and triple expansion, the coal consumption is now only one-third of what it was in the early sixties, so that now from the same weight an engine yields two and a half times the power for less fuel.

A PRELIMINARY sitting of the Court of Arbitration upon the Anglo-Venezuelan Frontier Question was held at Garis on Jan. 25 in order to conform to the prescription fixing the date of the first meeting of the arbitrators. The next meeting will not take place until April.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ouda, 3,499 tons, Captain J Wilsoni, cleared on Saturday last for Calcutta, etc., with a general cargo.

THE s s Dragoman, 2,214 tons, Captain C Waters, arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from North Shields, 12th January, with a cargo of coal.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain J Sandilands, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta, 15th January, via Coast ports, and Ceylon, with a general cargo.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Singapore, Captain C Pizzarello, arrived yesterday. From Genoa :—Miss Slater, Mr Marchesto Pietro, Mrs Hamilton, and 5 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi 9th February, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs Kaye, Mr Gills, Mr Guthier, Mr Kirkbride, Miss Dawson, Miss Almond, three Misses Oliver, Sister Rainida, Mr Tyabjee, Mr and Mrs K Sudda, and 35 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Ross	1654	Dickson		22-2	F M & Co
B	Clan Fraser	1370	Oliver	Havre	16-2	F M & Co
E	Bombay	2063	Turner			J M & Co
F	Annie	2145	Gruht	Dunkirk	16-2	Bombay Co
M	Simla	1039	Robertson	P Gulf	16-2	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sabermati	524	Fuckeer	Mangalore	13-2	Shprd & Co
Poonani	552	Ahmed	Bhownagar	14-2	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Egypt	4179	Langbourne	Aden	18-2	P & O S N Co
5	Chusan	2852	Street	China	14-2	P & O Co
7	Elax	2612	Baker	Trieste		W & A G & Co
10	Haddon Hall	2677	Hood	Karachi		K N & Co
	Peninsular	3047	Wheber			P & O Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Sitos..........1805 tons gross..........F Heyer

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44'8s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Dragoman s	Waters	North Shield, Jan 12
11	Peninsular s	Wheber	London, Jan 19
	Nadir s	Sandilands	Calcutta, Jan 15
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, Feb 9
	Caithness s	Proud	Calcutta, Jan 31
12	Vindobona s	Bellen	Yokohama, Jan 5
	Singapore s	Pizzarello	Genoa, Jan 23

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	H M S Eclipse	Bush	Persian Gulf
	Hensada s	Stafford	Calcutta
	Dumra s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Turbo s	Moses	Genoa
	City of Edinburgh s	Baillie	Liverpool
	Shannon s	Cole	London, &c
	Onda	Wilson	Calcutta, &c

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 11.

FOR ANTWERP.

Imaum s—8004 cwt linseed and 4004 cwt rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co, 1045 bales cotton 3300 cwt castorseed 3300 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers, 2001 cwt gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co, 220 bales cotton The Bombay Co, 1970 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 990 bales cotton, 1262 cwt rapeseed and 250 cwt coir yarn Volkart Brothers, 2000 cwt bone meal Mooljee Jamall, 2000 cwt bone meal E C Nanji, 187 bales hemp Sirvai and Chinoy, 800 cwt myrabollams W Kipp, 55 bales cotton V S H Reddy and Co, 300 bales hemp and 400 cwt gum John L Kersten and Co, 2000 cwt bone meal E Curimbhoy Nanjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Annie s—4000 cwt linseed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE

Clan-Fraser s—100 bales cotton Prior de Saone and Co. 236 cwt myrabollams N Futehally and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Activ s—19000 cwt wheat 11200 cwt castorseed 12806 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Elax s—220 bales cotton Gill and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Elax s—200 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Chusan s—4 cwt ivory and 1 parcel cowbazar M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—6 chests opium Silas E Sassoon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th February, 1899.

1. The Drills &c., for the week will be as follows :—

(1) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m. to-day, (Monday) the 13th instant, and Thursday, the 16th instant.

(2) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. to-morrow Tuesday the 14th instant, and at 7-15 a.m. on Thursday the 16th instant.

(3) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m. to-morrow Tuesday the 14th instant, and Thursday the 16th instant.

(4) Indo-British Institute—At 4-30 p.m. to-day, Monday, the 13th instant.

(5) Byculla Scottish School—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 15th instant.

(6) John Connon School—At 2-30 p.m. on Friday the 17th instant.

(7) F Company—At 9-15 p.m. to-day, Monday, the 13th inst. at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road.

BATTALION PARADE.

(8) On Saturday the 18th instant, at Matunga for out post duty. Particulars as to trains, etc., will be published hereafter

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th February, 1899.

1. Orderly Officer for the week—
Lieut H A H Payne.
Orderly Sergeant for the week—
No. 1 Company—Sergt G D Traylen
No. 2 Company—Sergt R Wood.

2. The following drills will take place this week.—

No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound

The "Gatacre Cup" team will parade to-day, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.

No. 2 Company, (Nesbit Road Head-quarters)

The "Gatacre Cup" team will parade to-day, to-morrow, and Friday at 8-30 p.m.

There will be 10in. R M L Gun drill on Tuesday at 9-15 p.m. and on Thursday at 8-45 p.m.

3. There will be Class Firing at Coorla on Tuesday and Thursday next. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla at 6-12 a.m. (local time).

4. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Tuesday, and at the Fort Head-quarters on Wednesday after drill.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

MR. HOOLEY'S BANKRUPTCY.

RECEIVERS REPORT.

THE Official Receiver's report on the affairs of Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley has now been published according to the deficiency account, the bankrupt made of total expenditure of £51,978 during the twelve months prior to the receiving order, and during which period his business transactions resulted in a loss of £19,720.

With regard to the Bankruptcy Act 1890—

The bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to 10s. in the £1 on the amount of his unsecured liabilities.

The bankrupt has omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him, and as to sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy.

The bankrupt has contributed to his bankruptcy by rash and hazardous speculations and by unjustifiable extravagance in living.

The bankrupt has within three months preceding the date of the receiving order, when unable to pay his debts as they became due, given undue preference to certain of his creditors.

The bankrupt has been guilty of fraud in connection with the Beeston Tyre share deal.

The bankrupt has been guilty of misconduct, in connection with the promotion of his companies, by having made secret payments to a large amount to directors and others to induce them to accept the office in such companies.

The bankrupt has largely contributed to his bankruptcy by reckless and lavish payments and disbursements of money to partners and others, for which he received practically no consideration, and which should properly have been devoted to the requirements of his business.

With regard to the debtors Act, 1869—

The bankrupt has prevented the production of the ledger containing the Beeston Tyre deal, and has within four months next before the commencement of the bankruptcy mutilated or been privy to the mutilation of his cheque-books by destroying or being privy to the destruction of the counterfoils of the cheques drawn to Mr. Bradshaw, both being for the purpose of hiding the facts relative to the Beeston Tyre share deal.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER ?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purai men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities, Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5 8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses): Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing, Chemists 6 Royd Street Calcutta.

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"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, their touch and repetition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

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ALWAYS FRESH. PURE AND FRAGRANT.

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PERFUMED CIGARETTES		4 0
AROMATIC	do.	3 0
EXTRA No. 1	do.	2 4
EXTRA No. 2	do.	1 12

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No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
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GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE,

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NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL
Price Re. 1. [Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 11.

In the London financial market quotations were without change yesterday for all denominations, the preceding day's level being maintained, viz : 111 1-8 for Consols, 103 for French Rents, 116 1-2 for Indian Sterling loan, 25 20 fcs for Paris Exchange on London, £65 7-8 for Rupee Securities, 1s. 3 7-8d. for 30 days' sight Exchange on India, and 27 1-2d. for Bar Silver. In New York Bar Silver was unchanged at at 59 3-4 cents, also demand Exchange on London at 4'85 1-2 dollars. The shipments of specie comprised £50,000 in Silver and £70,000 in Gold to Bombay, and £25,000 in Silver to Shanghai.

Consols advanced 1-8 per cent. to-day, to 111 1-4 French Rents remained at 103, Indian Sterling Loan at 116 1-2, 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £65 7-8. Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime lower at 25 19 1-2 fcs. Bar Silver continued at 27 1-2d per oz; and the metal was unchanged in New York as well at 59 3-4 cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London still at 4 85 1-2 dollars. About £75,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England.

Guzerat yellow Rapeseed was quoted to-day at 35s per 416lbs., February March shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, in a quiet market; and Brown rapeseed at 33 3-4s per 316lbs, same shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market quiet.

The Liverpool cotton market closed firm yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 29,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans were 1-32d. higher; of East Indians Bhownuggers were 1-16d. lower; and American Arrivals advanced 1-64 to 1-32d., extreme quotations being 3 9-32d. and 3 21-64d, per lb. for February and June-July delivery, respectively. The Manchester Market was firm.

There was no further change to-day in Spot Mid.-Americans, or East Indians; but Americans Arrivals were again higher by 1-64d. in all positions, 3 19-64d. being quoted for February delivery and 3 11-32d. for June-July delivery. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports also 8 000 bales. The market closed steady, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady, The Manchester Market continued firm, There was an increase amounting to 19,000 bales, in the total sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday, as compared with those in the preceding week, at 71,000 bales. The amount forwarded to consumers was 9,000 bales higher, at 77,000 bales; and the week's Imports were 29,000 bales less, at 87,000 bales. The total stock diminished by 2,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,754,000 bales.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 6 7-16 cents per lb. yesterday, Futures advanced 2 points each, to 6'21 and 6-24 cents for May and August delivery, respectively, The Receipts at the U S, Ports were 17,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent, to 6 1-2 cents per lb.; May Futures were 2 points higher at 6-23 cents, and August 1 point at 6-25 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 16,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 9,000,000 bales, compared with 8,900,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

The statement showing the shipments of Cotton goods and Twist during the month of January, issued yesterday disclosed that of Plain Cottons there were 99,200,000 yards, or 27,100 bales and 7,200 cases, shipped to Calcutta; 29,250,000 yards. or 7,800 bales and 4,900 cases to Bombay; 7.250,000 yards, or 1700 bales and 1,400 cases to Karachi; 3,500,000 yards or 1,400 bales and 300 cases to Madras. The missions of "Colored Cotton" to Calcutta were 6,750,000 yards; to Bombay, 4,650,000 yards; to Karachi, 1,100,000 yards; to Madras, 900,000 yards. To Bombay the shipments of "Printed Cottons" were 6,900,000 yards; to Calcutta, 4,900,000 yards; to Madras 3,500,000 yards; and to Karachi, 1,650,000 yards. The shipments of "Twist" amounted to 1,700,000 lbs. to Madras; 700,000 lbs. to Bombay; 150,000 lbs. to Calcutta; and 50,000 lbs. to Karachi.

In our local Cotton market there has been a fair business passing to-day, the purchases reported on account of exporters being 400 bales Burhanpore at Rs. 134 per candy 800 Bengal at Rs. 129 to Rs. 130, 500 Bengal at Rs. 130, 100 Batwa at Rs. 136, 200 Pulgaon at Rs, 135, 500 Dhamangaun at Rs. 134, 100 Batwa at Rs. 135 1-2. The Mills bought 200 Dhulia at Rs. 127, 200 Kumpta at Rs. 132, 125 Mahwa at Rs. 127, 200 Dhullia at Rs. 126, 500 Dhamangaum at Rs. 134, 400 Oladur at Rs. 130, 300 Parola at Rs 127, 100 Khangaum at Rs. 132 1-2, 200 Akola at Rs. 131, 100 Khandwa, at Rs. 136, 100 Samgimed at Rs. 132 1-2, 100 Ghadur at Rs. 130 1-2, 100 Nagar at Rs, 129 1-2, 500 Samginned at Rs. 132 1-2.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	11,102	bales.
Wheat	1,178	cwts.
Linseed	9,464	"
Rapeseed	2,775	"
Gingellyseed	9,862	"
Groundnuts	1,435	"
Castorseed	9,159	"
Rice	16,101	"

FREIGHTS are dull and declining in tone. Business was done at 17s. to 17s. 6d. for April-May loading, to picked ports. For ready loading rates are reported firmly held by sellers, and small lots of cotton have been booked at 19s. to 20s. for continental ports. A large steamer is reported fixed at 17s. for one part, and 17s. 6d. for two April-May loading.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-16d. for Demand and 1s. 4 3-16, for three months, sight credits. Rates remained at this level without any business of importance being reported, and closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.	per rupee.
Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs	1'70 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been generally steady but rates after opening at 98 3-4 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 98 13-16 for the Settlement declined 1-16 per cent. in both positions. to 98 11-16 and 98 3-4 respectively; Threes advanced to 90 1-2.

SHARES are dull and neglected, Maneckjee Petit Mill have declined Rs 5.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. the 12th February, 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	10	3	17 p.m.	35	17
Teheran	12	12	40 p.m.	...	17
Suez	12	1	45 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 12th February, 1899.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	29	—	1
" Karachi	..	17	—	2
" Madras	...	15	—	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bnamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Communication with Visayas Islands Cebu, Negros and Panaj interrupted temporarily.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegram containing political news.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for, Bolivia.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius 5 p.m Tuesday 14th instant.

Cable Dakar Bathurst interrupted.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted, during interruption telegrams for Cayenne sent by post from Paramaribo.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

STUART—TATE—January 18, at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Capt C Stuart, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to Elizabeth, widow of late Lieut-Col H R Tate, Indian Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BROOKE—January 23, at Porchester terr, 81, General J C Brooke, India Staff Corps.

CLEVELAND—January 21, at London, widow of late Dep Surg-Gen E S Cleveland, Madras Army.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

READ—STUART—February 2, at All Saints Church, Nagpur by the Rev C H Barlow, Lieut-Colonel Hastings Read, 4th P A V's Rajputs, to Ada Mary, third daughter of Major-General H T Stuart, Madras Staff Corps, retired.

STUART—SCOTT—February 2, at All Saints Church, Nagpur, by the Rev C H Barlow, Henry Ramsay Stuart, Central Provinces Police, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Walker Scott, of Mannameach, Plymouth, Devon.

DEATH.

HILTON—February 4, at Nassirabad, Rajputana, Nellie Matilda, the dearly beloved wife of Henry Richard Hilton, Bara, Ajmere and Marwar Railway Survey, and daughter of Mr F Sutton, Muir Mills, Cawnpore, aged 23 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1899.

IT has been no secret for some time past that the French on the south-west coast of the entrance to the Persian Gulf and the Russians on the opposite coast are working to establish their influence and to secure coaling stations which it is apparently their intention to fortify. The special object of French activity has been the harbour of Bundar Yissah, some six or seven miles south-west of Muscat. It is a land-locked piece of water nearly a square mile in extent, with two entrances, one of which is two hundred metres in breadth and seven fathoms deep. This harbour is formed by a precipitous island nearly two thousand feet long and one hundred and fifty in height, having two passages, one half-a-mile in breadth, and of the length and depth just mentioned. The entrance more to the westward is barred by rock, on either side of which there is a channel a fathom and a-half deep. The anchorage in the bay has a depth varying from four to seven fathoms. There is a second island in the bay which, with that at the entrance, would greatly facilitate the work of fortification. This bay has now, it would appear, been ceded to France as a coaling station, doubtless on lease, by the Imaum of Muscat, whose independence is guaranteed by a treaty of old standing between Great Britain and France. Whether the leasing of a coaling station is infringement of the neutrality of the Sultan of Muscat or Oman, guaranteed by the treaty, is a question that will no doubt be discussed between the British and French Foreign Offices. The French Consul at Muscat, M. Oravi, has been labouring to effect some such arrangement for months past and has apparently succeeded. That functionary was employed, if we mistake not, for some years in Cairo and there he learned to speak Arabic like an Arab. Since his transfer to Muscat he has been indefatigable in cultivating friendly relations with the Arab Sheikhs along the coast of Oman, visiting them in Arab costume in their tents, ostensibly with a view to extending French commerce in these parts. He has also paid assiduous court to his Highness the Imaum, who for some time past has been smarting under the humiliation of having to pay a fine to the British Government for certain misdemeanours, and the courtesy apparently has not been altogether thrown away.

But whatever the French may contemplate in regard to Oman they have no such leverage to further their ambition in that region as the Russians possess on the Persian shore nearly opposite. It is not a revelation to any student of contemporary politics that the Northern Power covets a port in the Persian Gulf. The port particularly desired is understood to be Bunder Abbas, east of the world-famous Ormuz, an island which played a great part in commercial and naval history after the discovery of the Cape route by Vasco da Gama. Fortifications on that island and on the mainland opposite would protect the town and harbour from naval attack. That the Russians consider the port worth attention is shown by the trouble they took on a recent occasion to make themselves agreeable to the local traders. The Imperial Bank of Persia, a British Company, took over the custom-duties as security for the repayment of a million of money paid to the Persian Government for the abortive tobacco monopoly. The Russian Government, or Russian agents took immediate steps to provide the funds to repay the bank and deliver the Bunder Abbas Custom House from the presence of English officials. That coup impressed the native mind in that region with an idea that Russia regards Bundar Abbas with eyes of affection. It is understood to be her intention to lease that port and to make a railway to it through Khorassan and Southern Persia. That development need not be expected until the Trans-Siberian railway is completed, unless unforeseen complications should arise, rendering a demonstration at the mouth of the Persian Gulf expedient. What is certain is that for some time past Russian agents, European and Asiatic, have been abnormally busy in Southern Persia and on the north-east coast of the Persian Gulf and of the Gulf of Oman, while French agents have been equally in evidence in the south-west. There is good reason to believe that they are working in unison and with a common object—the extension of Russian-French influence in those waters with a view to eventualities. There is this clear difference between the two; while the Russians have an immense Asiatic hinterland which in a few years will be opened up and brought into direct communication with the sea by a gigantic system of railways, now well advanced towards completion, the French in Oman have no such element of strength or stability. At Bundar Yissah, if differences with Great Britain should at any time arise, they will be as much in the air as the Marchand expedition was in Fashoda, four thousand miles from its base. As we go to press Reuter telegraphs that the rumour that France is seeking a harbour near Muscat is denied in Paris. What if this denial should turn out to mean simply that the disclosure of such an intention is premature and unauthorised?

IT is clear that the Americans are not to have a walk-over in the Philippines. It was maladroit of Aguinaldo to declare war on the United States at a time when the anti-Imperialist movement was gathering such strength that in the Senate only a majority of three could be obtained for the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Spain. The objection was chiefly to the annexation of the Philippines at the other side of the Pacific, seven thousand miles from San Francisco. President McKinley, who is a born opportunist, might have been as prompt to find an excuse for reconsidering the question of annexation, as he was to declare in favour of that course when certain incidents during his tour in Ohio led him to believe that the policy of expansion had the approval of the great majority of citizens. That was evidently a mistake, as recent events appear to show. But any going back was rendered impossible and indeed unnecessary by a declaration of war, combined with an attack on the American troops at Manila. The attack was not only a political but a military blunder. The heavy guns of the American war-vessels of course made short work of the assailants, who lost some four or five thousand in killed and wounded, while the United States troops did not lose three hundred. General Otis was apparently somewhat premature in telegraphing that the Filipinos army was disintegrated. It concentrated in positions where, however, it was again defeated, as might have been expected. But in numbers and equipment, the defeated army, if it did not court defeat by joining issue with well-trained and disciplined troops under professional leading, might well have held its own and given General Otis an infinity of trouble. The native regiments that had been enrolled by Spain and trained under European officers took service, almost in a body, under the Filipino Government. They have the excellent rifles and a good deal of the ammunition provided by the Spanish tax-payer, while Aguinaldo and his colleagues received from the American invaders a very few months ago large supplies of weapons and military stores which must be still available. Under these circumstances the Filipino President should have simply carried out his own declared intention, burned Iloilo and retired into the interior, leaving the invaders to choose between a campaign under conditions very unfavourable to them, and remaining idle in coast towns cut off from the interior. The ports would be reduced to extremities by want of trade, and the American garrison would have time to make acquaintance with the varieties of fever indigenous to the Philippines. At Washington the calculation is, that if all goes well 50,000 men will be required to uphold American rule, and maintain order; if prolonged resistance be organised, then 150,000 men may be needed, with an expenditure that may be anything between twenty millions and fifty millions sterling a year until the "rebellion" is suppressed. The estimate does not seem extravagant when we remember that Acheen, taken over by the Netherlands from Great Britain in the early seventies in exchange for certain territory in the Straits of Malacca, kept the Dutch Army employed for the best part of twenty years, with 30,000 troops in the field at one time. The Achinese had not the weapons of precision which Spain and the United States have generously placed in the hands of the mixed population of the twelve hundred islands of the Philippine group. They carried on their "rightful struggle to be free" with the Malay krees and spear and matchlock. The breech-loader and the conical bullet do not make campaigning in mountain and jungle a mere picnic. That a civilised and wealthy nation numbering seventy millions can eventually subjugate the Filipinos is not of course in any doubt. But the task can easily be made very wearisome and very costly by Fabian tactics. The Filipinos leaders have contemplated a prolonged resistance. Some of them have seen an additional incentive to that obvious strategy in the certainty that the American soldier, with his less temperate habits, will suffer more from the tropical climate than the more temperate Spaniard.

THE cablegram received on Saturday announcing that the remains of Andree and his comrades have been found in Northern Siberia simply confirms the belief which most people have long entertained that the daring explorers had met with an untimely death. The expedition started from the Pike House in Dane's Island, Spitzbergen, on June 11th, 1897, on the bold adventure to reach the North Pole by means of a balloon, and although the majority of people viewed the experiment as not only dangerous but courting certain death, Andree and his comrades, Dr. Strindberg and Herr Fraenckell, were perfectly confident as to the issue of the undertaking. The expedition was planned with care and much thought, and all possible contingencies were considered to have been provided for, so that no event could overtake the voyagers by surprise. They started from a point nearly a thousand miles within the Arctic Circle, but had to traverse six hundred miles in order to reach the Pole, after which there would be an equal stretch to reach a fair landing place on the far side. At the period of the year when the explorers ascended, the Arctic Circle has the benefit of perpetual day, and in traversing the icy area the voyagers would plunge into no gloomy night. Their rate of progress at the start was stated to be twenty-two miles per hour, though whither they went is one of the mysteries of the unseen and unknown. At best, the aerial currents are all uncertain, and a balloon is entirely at their mercy, while all that can be done in the way of direction is to vary the height at which the balloon floated. If the winds circle round the Pole instead of crossing it, there would of course be no chance of a balloon passing over the central point. Many rumours as to the supposed whereabouts of Andree have been current since he started on his enterprise, but all that is known is the fact of their melancholy fate. They went far and perished. The Frithjof with the Wellman Expedition reached Cape Flora on July 28, 1898, hoping to determine the fate of Andree. They were sure that he would descend near there, and make his way to the log house, the Jackson-Harmsworth station, at which Nansen and Lieutenant Johansen were restored to civilisation on their way back from their tramp towards the pole. The last news of Andree was brought by a carrier-pigeon shot near Walden Island. The paper secured to the pigeon stated that it was despatched from the balloon on July 13, two days after Andree's ascent, and that he was flying eastward along the eighty-second parallel of latitude directly toward Franz Josef Land.

According to Walter Wellman, writing from Cape Tegethoff, on August 2nd, 1898, the meteorologists were of opinion that the balloon's failure to approach nearer the pole in the strong wind in which the ascent was made, must be ascribed to the fact that it was caught in a cyclonic or rotary storm. Captain Wellman was convinced that the balloon could not remain afloat more than from eight to twelve days, and that the occupants would be pretty sure to descend when they saw Franz Josef Land beneath them, whence they could easily make their way to Cape Flora, where they would find a house well stocked with provisions. The Wellman expedition therefore made for that point and were sadly disappointed to find the house with its door barred. They dug away the ice, opened the door, and found damp and mould on furniture, books, walls, and everything, but no sign of visitors having been there. The four Americans broke out simultaneously into exclamations of "Poor Andree! poor brave, dead Andree"! That the unfortunate Andree travelled much further in an easterly direction is clear from finding his remains and those of his companions in Siberia, but whether he had previously got nearer to the pole it is impossible to say. Probably some record of his course has been found with the remains. The hazard which was attached to the expedition fixed public attention on it, but the undertaking cannot take rank with the voyage of the Fram and the exploits of Dr. Nansen. We fail to see, even if the object had been achieved, what advantage would have been gained commensurate with the tremendous risk attending such adventures. What can humanity gain? No doubt some scientific crumbs could be gathered up. A birds-eye view of the Polar regions, duly photographed, will not tell us much. The explorer may triumph in the fact that he has floated over—or nearly over—the mathematical point which forms the northern extremity of the earth's axis; but we knew where it was before he went there, and it can open up no practicable route to commerce. Some curious results of a meteorological character may be announced, or something more may be learned as to the earth's magnetism. The same day the cablegram announced the discovery of the remains of Andree and his companions the mail brought papers stating that another expedition is being fitted out at Copenhagen to go in search of the daring band. The "Politiken," of Copenhagen, announces that it will set out in search of Andree in the early part of next June, and will be commanded by a Dane, Captain D. Brun. It appears that Captain Brun was firmly convinced that Andree had landed on the Eastern coast of Greenland. If such is really the case, Andree would thus have been compelled to make his way to one of the supplies of provisions which have been left from time to time in the Arctic Ocean, especially those in Scoresby Bay, on the coast of Greenland, and on the Island of Jan Mayen. The Danish expedition was to visit these localities, and then attempt to make its way northwards. It intended to leave fresh supplies of provisions at various points, in the hope that they would be made use of by Andree, if he were still alive, and in any case by the Sverdrup expedition. It is not to be supposed that Captain Brun will persist in embarking upon his expedition in view of this later news of the discovery of the remains of his gallant and unfortunate countrymen.

THE Plague Commission reassembled in Bombay on Saturday, when five witnesses were examined. Dr. Waters stated that the visitation of plague in Bombay was associated in its origin with the system of protracted storage of grain prevalent in India and the East. He believed the plague germs were disseminated mainly by the wind.

AMONGST the passengers, who proceeded to Europe by the P. and O's mail steamer Shannon, on Saturday afternoon, were Mr. John Macfarlane, solicitor; Sir Basdin Leech and Lady Leech; Lady Cecilie Goff; Mr T. Fraser, Agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and others.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning, by the mail steamer Peninsular, were the Earl of Ronaldsbay; Lord Elphinstone; General McLeod, lately in command of the Burmah; Lieutenant-Colonel Ranking, M.D., Secretary to the board of Examiners, Fort William; Lady Wolseley, the wife of General Sir George Wolseley, commanding the Forces in the Madras Presidency; and Sir Bradford Leslie, formerly Agent and Manager, E. I. Railway and his grand daughter Miss Spence. Lord Elphinstone left for Calcutta by the Express. leaving Victoria Terminus at 10 a.m. on Saturday. Sir Bradford Leslie and Miss Spence and Lady Wolseley left by the ordinary mails, the former for Calcutta and the latter for Madras. Sir Bradford has arrived in India for threshing out on spot his favourite scheme for Calcutta Central Railway.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, speaking on the 25th ultimo, said he trusted we were within measurable distance of an effective gold standard.

CAPTAIN W. COLE, on return from leave, will act as Superintendent in the Lushai Hills in place of Major Shakespeare, who is about to take nine months' furlough.

THE final departmental budget estimates have now been sent in, and preparations for the annual financial statement will now be proceeded with by the Financial Department.

PLANS have been prepared for the halting of troops at Landi Kotal during the summer months, in case it is considered necessary to retain the garrison there for some months to come.

AT the Convocation of the Calcutta University to-day (Saturday) Sir Francis Maclean, the Vice-Chancellor, will deliver the opening address. His Excellency the Viceroy will speak according to custom.

THE Madras Government has been able, "in view of the present state of Provincial finances", to allot only 22-1-4 lakhs for Civil Works during next official year. The budget estimate amounted to lakhs, and the revised estimate for the current year is 24-3-4 lakhs.

THE appeal preferred by the Secretary of State for India in Council against the decision of Mr. H. D. Taylor, the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, in the Parlakimedi Maliahs suit, has been transferred for disposal to the High Court by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George.

DURING the month of November, 1898, there were 19,776 births and 17,025 deaths in the province of Assam, the figures under both heads being an improvement on the average of the corresponding month of the previous three years. The deaths from cholera, fever and kala-azar are considerably less than the average death-rate under these heads.

A VERY large Khafila consigned to the Ameer, passed through the Khyber Pass last week bearing chiefly wrought iron and cases, which appeared to contain ammunition material of sorts, to Cabul. Great activity is reported in the Arms Factory in the Afghan capital, and it is stated that the armament of Fort Dacca and other places has recently been increased.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the Lord Lansdowne Memorial Fund has been called for 13th instant, Calcutta, to consider what arrangements should be made for the completion of the statue which was not finished owing to the death of Mr. H. Bates, the sculptor. It is believed that Mr Onslow Ford will be willing to take up the incomplete work.

THE construction account of the Madras Harbour Works have now been closed. The completion estimate, sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1895, amounted to Rs. 1,27,508, and on this a net saving of Rs. 1,31,296 has been shown. Of the total outlay Rs. 65,54,490 was spent under the old estimate and Rs. 60,66,720 was spent after the Harbour had been partially destroyed by a cyclone in 1881.

THE final inspection of the Gudur-Ennore Section of the Bezwada-Madras Railway by the Government Inspector of Railways, prior to opening simultaneously for goods and passengers traffic, will take place on the 15th instant, and the line will be opened for public traffic probably on the 1st proximo, It is proposed: we hear, to have the line opened for the night running of trains through from Ennore to Bezwada in order to give connection of trains at the junctions with as little delay as possible, and the time-table is being prepared accordingly.

REGARDING a report that a large purchase of camel has been made in the Punjab for military purposes it is explained that this implies nothing of an exciting character. The Government recently decided that the full complement of camels, 3,250, required for mobilisation purposes should be maintained as the necessary money has been provided in the current financial year. The deficiency in the numbers, some 2,000 on December 1st, is therefore being made good before March 31st—a wise precaution as the transport troubles of the recent frontier campaigns have not yet been forgotten

WE hear from Kashmir that the Happy Valley should very soon be connected with India by a metre gauge railway, His Highness the Maharaja having expressed his desire therefor. The route chosen is that from Jammu by the Banihal Pass, which presents no serious obstacle from an engineering point of view. It is probable that the matter will be pushed through immediately, and probably within a couple of years visitors may take their railway tickets via Jammu and Islamabad. We venture to congratulate His Highness on his enlightened policy, which must add immensely to the welfare of his State.

VAGUE rumours continue to reach the Englishmen from the frontier regarding the health of the Amir. These stories from Cabul, of course, have made their appearance, with more or less of detail, nearly every year and must not be too hastily accepted. Apart from questions of the Amir's health, it is quite possible that certain measures now being undertaken by the military authorities have been misconstrued, The doubling of the telegraph line to Peshawar is doubtless merely a precaution which the enormous press of traffic during recent frontier campaigns has shown to be necessary. Again the buying up of numbers of camels, reported by the Lahore paper, may our contemporary thinks, be simply the outcome of the recommendations of the recent Transport Committee. These and similar facts capable, perhaps, of similar explanations have been seized on as indicating that the Government is apprehending serious trouble in the coming months. Add, too, the unmistakable menace of the Merv-Kushk railway and that improbable story of a secret treaty between the Amir and Russia and we can find further reason for the exaggerated legends of the bazars.

OF the very satisfactory part that was played by the Horse Artillery at the recent Cavalry manoeuvres notice has been fully taken in our articles on the lessons of the Camp; but in this connection, writes the "Pioneer," there is perhaps room for a parting word in reference to the umpiring. It constantly occurs, and it seems to have occurred more than once in the course of the Delhi exercises that Cavalry coming under the fire of Horse Artillery were incontinently put out of action by the umpires. Now there are really no data to go upon for determining the amount of damage that artillery can inflict upon such an object as a rapidly moving body of horse. Batteries, it is true, fire nowadays at moving targets, which give excellent practice in the matter of keeping the guns laid on a shifting object, but for fear of damaging the running apparatus they are layed with a deflection to avoid hitting, and moreover as these targets are seldom more than six feet square, there is little or nothing to show what the actual result would be in the case of such a mark as a body of cavalry. The actual result of rapid rounds of shrapnel fired at such a body moving obliquely across the front at a quick pace is probably a very "chancey" matter, and most Horse Atillerymen would admit this freely. But it is no business of theirs to point this out; on the contrary it is quite a fair game to impress the umpire by pouring out rounds of blank cartridge as fast as they can be fired, which is much faster of course than would be possible with fuzed shell. As a matter of fact the umpire generally is bluffed successfully; but this does not prove that it will necessarily be all over with the mounted arm whenever it comes within range of guns. Horse Artillery working against Cavalry doubtless would keep their opponents constantly on the move, compel them to deploy, make charging in many situations an impossibility, and render great assistance to their own Cavalry; but they cannot guarantee annihilation, With the best guns and the best men behind them the effect of shrapnel fire against a suddenly appearing target, moving rapidly at a constantly varying range, must always be more or less a matter of incertainlty.

MR. BYRON MATTHEWS, in the "Forum," gives some very interesting statistics as to the population of the City of New York. He says that only 57 per cent. of the population are natives of America. Of the remainder 12 per cent. are Irish, per cent. are 14 Germa 4 per cent. are English, 7 per cent are Scotch, and 5 per cent. Canadian. As in other countries, the foreigner appears to contribute more than his fair share to pauperism and crime. Of the paupers 37 per cent. are Irish, which is three times as many as there should be; 12 per cent. are German, 4 per cent are English, and 1 per cent. are Scotch.

THE novel and grandiose project now being elaborated for converting the Russian army into a medium of popular education would, at first sight, and in any other country, appear to be an altogether Utopian idea, but under the peculiar conditions of the popular masses in Russia, and with the short military service now in vogue, the enterprise promises to be of far-reaching national benefits (says a "Daily News" telegram), and it is fully deserving of the public support lent to it by all the leaders of enlightened opinion in the Russian capital. There are about 260,000 conscripts enrolled every year in the Russian army, whose permanent strength may be approximately set down as a million men, on the so-called peace-footing. Thus once in the course of every twenty years one-fifth of the male population of the Empire passes through the ranks. Of these conscripts about five per cent. only are able to read and write. Under the new scheme now proposed the whole of the illiterate conscripts are to receive a sound rudimentary education during their six years' service, and a large percentage of them will be also trained to various industrial handicrafts.

THE elephant, which has a relatively small brain, is well-known as being among the most sagacious of animals, and anyone versed in the literature of the East will be acquainted with the strangely clever things these creatures can be taught to do in the hands of a native. But probably there are few people who could be made to believe that it is possible for elephants to play a game of skittles; and yet three of them are engaged at this harmless pastime every night on the stage of a London music-hall. The animals appear to be masters of pantomime, and the audience is convulsed with laughter by the ludicrous manner in which the huge beasts imitate the way in which the game is played by men.

THE Board of Trade tenth annual report on the subject of trade unions in the United Kingdom shows that the number of unions at the end of 1897 was 1,287, with a membership of 1,609,909, an increase in members of nearly 8 per cent. Ninety-three per cent.—namely, 1,490134—were males, and the remaining 7 per cent. females. Of the 119,775 female trade unionists, 91 per cent. were engaged in the cotton trade and textile group of industries. For the six years, 1892-97, the expenditure of the 100 principal unions amounted to 9,220,620l., of which, 2,171 271l., or 23 1-2 per cent. was disbursed as dispute pay; 5,466,903l. or 59 1-2 per cent, as unemployed and other benefits; and 1,582,446l, working expenses.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DREYFUS CASE REFERRED TO THE WHOLE COURT OF CASSATION.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

Despite the Committee's rejection of the Beaurepaire charges, the Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Bill referring the Dreyfus case to the whole Court of Cassation by 332 votes to 216.

OPINION IN FRANCE APPROVES.

FEB. 11.

The feeble opposition in the Chamber of Deputies to the Government Bill on the Dreyfus case is regarded as showing that the country approves the scheme for making the entire Court of Cassation the Final Court of Appeal.

The revisionists maintain that the campaign of obloquy will shortly be directed against the entire court.

SPAIN AND AMERICA.

THE PEACE TREATY SIGNED.

FEB. 10.

President McKinley has signed the Spanish American Peace Treaty.

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

CALOOCAN AND MALABON TAKEN.

The American forces in the Philippines have taken Caloocan, after a short but sharp fight with the Filipinos.

FEB. 12.

Despatches from Manila announce the capture of Malabon by the Americans.

GERMAN ACTION IN THE PHILIPPINES

Herr von Buelow, German Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Reichstag, repudiated the designs on the Philippines attributed to Germany, and declared that the Filipinos had received no kind of German support.

He believed that German and American interests would nowhere clash in the future.

THE FATE OF ANDREE.

THE BALLOON AND THE REMAINS FOUND.

FEB. 10.

A circumstantial report is published stating that the remains of Andree and his comrades have been found in Northern Siberia beside the balloon in which they started for the North Pole.

THE PURSUIT OF THE KHALIFA.

THE ENEMY NOT ENGAGED.

Colonel Kitchener's flying column has reconnoitred and found the Khalifa in a strong position on the shore of Lake Sherkeila. The column returned to the Nile without engaging the enemy.

THE SAMOAN TROUBLE.

ANTI-GERMAN PROTEST.

FEB. 11.

The United States Ambassador at Berlin has strongly protested against the conduct of Germans in Samoa.

THE REPORTED CESSION TO FRANCE IN ARABIA.

The rumour that France is seeking to acquire a harbour in Muscat is denied in Paris.

THE LUCKNOW SPORTING MEETING.

CRICKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 10.

Patiala closed its innings, and the Gymkhana played to-day, and scored 62, Patiala thus winning by 331 runs the championship.

POLO.

Gymkhana versus Calcutta was played, the latter winning by six goals and five subsidiaries to two goals. Calcutta led from the start. The second game, Patiala versus 4th Dragoons, was won by the former by five goals and three subsidiaries to three goals and one subsidiary. The Maharajah of Patiala scored two goals. The Patiala cricketers stay here till Monday.

LUCKNOW RACES.

LUCKNOW, FEB. 11.

PONY HURDLES.—Dustpan had a walk over.

CHUTTER-MANZIL STAKES.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Millie II	1
Mr Gibbs' Cuba II, V Southall	2
Queensland, R Hoyte	3

Time—1 min. 7 2-5 secs.

HORSE HANDICAP.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Mainspring, Gibbs	1
Lady Vera, Robinson	2
Memory, Southall	3

Time—1 min. 4 1-5 secs.

PONY ST. LEGER.—Distance—About 2 miles.

Alexandra, A Hoyte	1
Little Jane, Robinson	2
Bantoum, Gibbs	3

Time—4 min. 1 1-5 secs.

FARWELL HANDICAP.—Distance—1 mile.

Cherry, Gibbs	1
Brave Hinlyer, W Southall	2
Camlin, Tawlor	3

Time—4 min. 47 secs.

ARABS STAKES.—Distance—1-2 mile.

Bienheim, Gibbs	1
Hard Lines, T Syott	2
Launcelot, Native	3

Time—54 4-5 secs.

CHARBAGH PLATE.—Distance—1-2 mile.

Lindon, Native	1
Kel Pie, A Hoyte	2
Simon de Montfort, Robinson	3

Time—54 secs.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

BISHOPRICS OF MADRAS AND LAHORE.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

It is officially notified that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Revd. H Whitehead, of Calcutta, as Bishop of Madras; and of Revd. G. A. Lefroy, of Delhi, as Bishop of Lahore.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel O'Sullivan, R. E., Assistant Adjutant-General, Quetta, is granted three months' privilege leave home, immediately.

Colonel Richardson on relief by Colonel Chamberlain, at Delhi, officiates as a A. G., Peshawar, vice Colonel Nixon, reverting to his regiment.

THE RECENT POONA MURDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 11.

On the strength of the confessions made by Wasudeo and Ranade before Mr. Carvalho, last night, the police, this morning, arrested a young Brahmin, named Sathe. They also searched Ranade's house behind the Farashkhana, and found another revolver and a piece of lead with the top cut off, which is said to correspond with the bullet which shot Ganesh Dravid. In searching the house they also found disguises of women supposed to have been used at the time of committing the recent murders. The search is being continued, and it is believed that a couple of more arrests will be made. Sathe has made a statement to the police, in which, it is believed, he admits being a member of Damodher's club.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

FEB. 12.

Wassudev Chapekar and Ranade, who are arrested by the police, are mere youths, scarcely out of their teens, but wiry and active and disposed to qualify for athletics. In their confessions they implicated another young Brahmin, named Sathe, about 17 or 18 years of age, who is reported to be a student of the Fergusson College, and also a member of their club. It is stated though the truth of this will have to be left for verification till the time of his trial, that he is charged with being abettor in the murders with which Balkrishna and, latterly, his brother, Wassudev, are charged.

Sathe was arrested yesterday, and locked up in the Farashkhana. The police are hard at work. The disguises which were worn by Wassudev and Ranade at the time of the the murder of Dravids were like a Punjabi dress.

The exact nature of the charge on which Sathe has been arrested has not so far come to light, but it is believed he has made some statements to the police, which he afterwards confirmed before the magistrate. He was then taken to Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate, and the confession recorded.

LATER.

Sathe, in his confession before the magistrate, it is said, implicated himself in the murder of the Dravids. Search was carried out this morning at Sathe's Wada, at the house of Sathe's father, who is a clerk in the City Municipality, and in charge of the toll bar near the goods entrance of the railway station. Nothing of any consequence was, however, found. Ranade, who is a student of the College of Science, was qualifying for Sub-Overseers's grade in the Public Works Department. His father keeps stationery and book shops in Budhwur Peith.

At present there are in custody Balkrishna and Wassudev Chapekar, K. M. Ranade, and K. W. Sathe First three will be charged will complicity in both the murders; the latter with complicity in the murder of the Dravids. All the prisoners will be placed before the City Magistrate on the 22nd instant.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

THE VICEROY ON EDUCATION IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

Presiding as Chancellor at the annual convocation of the Calcutta University yesterday Lord Curzon said:—Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Among most honourable and the certainly not least pleasant duties that devolve upon the Viceroy is that of presiding as Chancellor at the Convocation of this University. If I may venture to say so, to me the task is one of peculiar gratification and interest, for I will not conceal from you that I am a University man to the core of my being and that deep down in me behind the mask of an official immersed in public affairs and beneath the Uniform of State, there lurks the academic element ineradicable and strong, connecting me with my old University days and affecting me with natural sympathy towards those who, although in different circumstances and in a different clime, can also claim connection with a University. (Applause.) It has been reserved for you in fact to put the crown upon an otherwise imperfect academic career. I have been undergraduate of a University, Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Fellow of College and a member of Convocation. But Chancellor I have never been until to-day—(Applause.)—and perhaps when Sir Francis Maclean and I some years ago entered Parliament together, a situation which is not very productive of academic repose, we little thought that the day would one day arrive when clad in fine raiment we should appear upon the dais side by side as Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of this University. I must be allowed to congratulate you upon having secured the services of Sir Francis Maclean as Vice-Chancellor. (Applause). That the Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta should be "de facto" head of your governing body seems to me a very fitting exemplification of the harmony that should prevail between two cognate branches of human knowledge and learning, and may I be allowed to congratulate myself upon the discovery which I have made from the study of the proceedings on previous occasions, namely, that while but few observations are expected from me this afternoon, the real burden of the performance will fall upon shoulders so well fitted to bear it—in other words upon the Vice-Chancellor himself. Though I am but a newcomer in this country I am yet not so ignorant of the educational system as not to know that when I spoke of my own connection with University in England I am speaking of something very different from the University which prevails here, A residential and teaching University such as Oxford or Cambridge with its venerable buildings, its historic associations, crowded and healthy competition of its life, its youthful friendships, its virile influence upon character, its "esprit de corps" cannot either in Great Britain or in any country be fairly compared with an examining and degree-giving University such as yours. They are alike in bearing the same name and in constituting parts of the machinery by which in civilised countries all papers work for the same ideal, namely, the cultivation of the higher faculties of man. But they are

PROFOUNDLY UNLIKE

in the influence that they exert upon the pupil and in the degree to which they affect not so much his profession as his character and his life Nevertheless, inevitable and obvious as these differences are there may yet be in an examining University—and there is in such institutions in some parts of my own country and still more abroad—an inherent influence inseparable from the curriculum through which the student has had to pass before he can take his degree which is not without its effect upon the character and morals which inspires in him something more than hungry appetite for diploma and which turns him out something better than a sort of phonographic automaton into which have been spoken ideas and thoughts of other men. (Applause) I ask myself may such thing be said with any truth of the examining Unniversities of India. Now at first sight it may appear that I shall be met with an overwhelming chorus of denial. I shall be told, for I read it in many newspapers and in speeches of public men that our system of higher education in India is a failure, that it has sacrified formation of character upon the alter of cram and that the Indian Universities turn out only a discontented horde of office-seekers, whom we have educated for places which are not in existence for them to fill. Gentlemen, may I venture to suggest to you that one of the defects of the Anglo-Saxon character is this, that it is apt to be a little loud both in self-praise and in self-condemnation. When we are contemplating our virtues we sometimes annoy other people by the almost pharisaical complacency of our transports, but equally I think when we are diagnosing our faults are we apt almost to revel in the superior quality of our transgressions. There is in fact a certain cant of self-depreciation as well as of self- laudation. I say to myself, therefore, in the first place, is it possible and is it likely that we have been for years teaching hundreds and thousands of young men, even if the immediate object be passing of examination and winning of a degree of literature which contains invaluable lessons for character and for life and science which is founded upon revernt contemplation of nature and her truths without leaving a permanent impress upon the moral as well as the intellectual being of many who have passed through this course? (Applause.) I then proceed to ask able officials by whom I am surrounded and whose trained assistance makes the labour of the Viceroy of India a relaxation rather than a toil, whether they have observed any reflection of this beneficent influence in the quality and character of the young men who enter into the ranks of what is now known as the provincial service. And when I hear from them almost without dissent that there has been a marked upward trend in the honesty and integrity and capacity of native officials in those departments of Government then I decline altogether to dissociate cause and effect. I say that knowledge has not been altogether shamed by her children and grave as defects of our system may be and room though there may be for reform. I refuse to join in a wholesale condemnation which is

AS EXTRAVAGANT AS IT IS UNJUST.

(Applause.) But, gentlemen, when I admit existence of imperfections, you may say that as the head of Government it is my duty to define them and still more to find a remedy. May I remark in reply that though I have been here long enough to find out that everything is not perfect. I have not been here long enough to dogmatise as to how perfection may be attained? Perhaps in succeeding years I may be able to express opinions which will be less presumptuous than they would be at the present time. On the whole, I believe the present system to be faulty, but not rotten and I feel that cautious reform and not wholesale reconstruction should probably be the motto of our action. (Applause.) There is one consideration. however by which I am forcibly impressed. I find myself Chancellor of this University in virtue of my office as Viceroy of India and I draw from this fact the not unnatural conclusion that the Government of India assumes some direct responsibility not merely for the University, the functions of which I am informed extend over the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Ceylon as well as Bengal, but also over the entire system of which this University is the exemplar and head. At the same time I am not certain that the Supreme Government applies as close an attention to, or exercises as genuine a supervision over, education as it might do. There is no separate educational department in the Government of India as we have in England with a organisation and staff of its own. There is no official charge with the ministerial or secretarial management of education alone. May it not be that we have been somewhat remiss ourselves in the task and that we have been expecting the plant to flourish when we have not sufficiently exerted ourselves to trim and prune its branches. (Applause.) This only I will say before resuming my seat to-day, that the whole subject of education in this country, in which I think are involved both the reputation of England and the future of India, will during my term of office have my earnest attention and that I shall hope annually to attend at this Convocation and to show myself not unworthly of the honourable post I am permitted to fill. (Applause). It remains only for me to congratulate those who have received their degrees this afternoon and to call upon the Vice-Chancellor to deliver his address. His Excellency was warmly applauded on resuming his seat. Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal and Vice-Chancellor of the University, next addressed the assembly, which closed the proceedings.

His Excellency's speech was very warmly received by the immense audience present and is exciting much comment in Calcutta generally.

THE SACRILEGE AT POONA.

A SEPOY SENTENCED.

POONA, FEB. 12.

Rama Pakre, Sepoy, 14th Bombay Infantry, who was charged with stealing a gilt crown from one of the colours of his Regiment, has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the military authority.

BALKRISHNA CHAPEKAR.

It is reported that a pleader has been engaged by someone to defend Balkrishna Chapekar.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT JUNAGADH.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, FEB. 11.

At the invitation of the Diwan Saheb, Sardar. Rao Bahadur Behechardas Viharidas, the Honourable Mr. Giles, Director of Public Instruction, and Mrs. Giles distributed prizes to the boys of the Bahadurkhanji High School, Mahabad Madressa and Ladadi Bibi Girls School of Junagadh, this morning, in the spacious hall of the local High School. The Naib Diwan, Mr. Purushottamrai Sunderji Zala, and other local officers and pleaders attended the ceremony. The report of the condition of education in general in the Junagadh State was read by Mr. Dhirjram-Vyas, the Head-Master, and of the Mahabad Madressa by Mr. Kadri, Head-Master of the latter, which were pronounced to be very satisfactory. Mrs. Giles gave away the prizes to all of the boys and girls, and Mr. Giles in his address eulogized the Administration for the liberality and keen interest evinced by his Highness the Nawab Saheb and his principal officers, and expressed himself highly gratified at the progress made since the transfer of the partial control to the State in 1893. He said he was confident that during the enlightened administration of Vazier Bahauddinbhai and the Diwan Mr. Behechardas, assisted by Mr. Purushottamrai Sanderji Zala, the cause of education would always be advanced in that state, After recitations in English, Sanskrit, Persian and Gujarati, flowers were distributed and the gathering dispersed amidst cheers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	111 1-8
3 per cent. Rents	103.
3 1-2 Sterling loan	116 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	27 1-2

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 10.

The Anchor Line steamer Australia left here for Bombay, yesterday evening.

PORTSAID, FEB. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this evening.

SUEZ, FEB. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

MARSEILLES, FEB. 10.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, which left Bombay on the 28th ultimo arrived here to-day.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Shanghai (extra) arrived here yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, FEB. 10.

The Austrian Lloyds, s. s. Maria Teresa, from Trieste, sailed for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 12.

N. L. Steamer Preussen, from China arrived.

BYCULLA CLUB GYMKHANA.

AN INTERESTING PROGRAMME.

ON Saturday a gymkhana was held at the Byculla Club, when there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. The programme opened with a Galloway Race, in which Mr. T. W. Birkett's Ali Baba proved successful. Mrs. Fleet nominated Mr. A. V. Courage's Cypres, and with the owner up the horse had no difficulty in gaining the verdict. The Preraphaelite Stakes was the most amusing event on the card. Competitors had to ride round a flag fixed at a given point and back to the starting post, dismount and draw on a black board a subject named by the officials. The lady nominating the "artist" had to name correctly what the illustration was supposed to represent, and the rider then remounted and rode back to the flag, returning to the starting post—the best time to win. Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. A. V. Courage tied, and in the subsequent competition the former won by four and a-half seconds. The Gretna Green Stakes also provoked much merriment, and was won by Messrs. Graham and Webster. The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry was in attendance, and played a selection of music. The following is the programme:—

Galloway Race.—For Arabs and Country-breds 14 hands and under, that have never been started for a race, value Rs 199, and that have never won a race value Rs. 49. Weight—133 and under Catchweight, 11st. Over 133 and under Catchweight, 11st. 12lbs.

Mr T W Birkett's Ali Baba nominated by Miss Lang Owner	1
Mr D N Graham's Viking nominated by Mrs Remington, Owner	2
Mr Howard's Murfus nominated by Miss Cargill, Owner	3

The Absolute Cert Stakes.—For all Arab and Country-breds 14 hands and under that have never won a race of value Rs. 49 or over. Weight.—Handicap Owners up, who must declare their riding weight at time of entry.

Mr A V Courage's Cypres nominated by Mrs Fleet, Owner	1
Mr Dillon's Hoseam nominated by Mrs Skeffington-Smyth, Owner	2
Mr T W Birkett's Sydnee nominated by Miss Adam, Owner	3

THE PRE-RAPHAELITE STAKES.

Lady's Name	Nominator	
Mrs Skeffington-Smyth	Mr Wilkinson	1
Mrs Fleet	Mr A V Courage	2

OTHER COMPETITORS.

Mrs Alston	Mr Webster
Mrs Macbeth	Mr Couvela
	The Hon P M Thesiger
Miss Adam	Mr T W Birkett
Mrs de Stond	Mr G de Saone
Mrs Wilson	Mr Procter
Miss Britain	Capt Chamier
Mrs Remington	Mr D N Graham
Mrs Hopwood	Mr H R Hopwood
Mrs Hojel	Mr Strick
Miss James	Capt Crawford

The Gretna Green Stakes.—Those competing to ride in costume, Gentleman to lead his partner, both mounted. Messrs. Graham and Webster nominated by Miss Adam won easily from Captain Peter and Captain F. D. Hunt.

THE BOMBAY CYCLING CLUB.

CONCLUSION OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.

THE second day's racing of the Bombay Cycling Club on Saturday evening was excellent. The handicappers seemed to have better estimated the individual riders, with the result that the scratch men, though they had their work cut out, were not asked to perform impossibilities. The card included six events, one of which was the Ladies Nomination Quarter-mile Handicap. The Native Championship, for which Mr. Bomanjee Dhunjibhoy very sportingly presented a handsome cup, valued Rs. 200, was won by the well-known Parsee champion who for many years has been one of the leading cyclists of Bombay. The next most interesting race was the Ten-miles Handicap. In this Bromley, who was giving away as much as four laps to some of the riders, showed great pluck and won with a lot to spare. He had a difficult task, but he accomplished it with consummate ease. Allan with the advantage of a lap was expected to do great things, but though he hung on to Bromley for the first few laps he soon retired and left Bromley to go on lapping the marked men. We were glad to notice the plucky manner in which the Parsee riders in this tiring race hung on to the European competitors, two out of three doing the whole distance in good style. After the races, which reflect great credit on the executive, the prizes were distributed. One prize was not awarded, namely, the Rose Cup, which is presented for the best aggregate at the meeting. It speaks well for the closeness of the contests when it is said that no less than three riders tied for this trophy, namely, Messrs Fischer, Eyres and Bromley. Before concluding a notice of this meeting it is necessary to commend the services of Messrs Derry and Radcliffe, who were responsible for carrying out a most successful meeting. The board on which the results were posted was a unique contrivance and was much appreciated by the spectators. The Grand Hotel was responsible for the bar on both occasions, and catered to entire satisfaction.

Ladies Nomination—Quarter-mile Handicap. 1st prize by Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld.; 2nd prize Binoculars; 3rd prize by Messrs. Neuberg and Co.

Mr G Hunter nominated by Mrs Byrne	1
Mr W L Longland nominated by Miss Davis	2

Time—37 3-5 secs.

Native Championship—One-mile Scratch Race. Open to all Native Gentlemen, Amateurs. 1st prize, Challenge Cup, presented by Mr Bomanjee Dhunjibhoy, and Gold Medal; 2nd prize Silver Medal with gold centre; 3rd prize, Silver Medal.

Mr R M Sathe	1
Mr F Commissariatwalla	2
Mr A N Mulgavker	3

Time—2min. 59 1-5secs.

One mile-Handicap—Open to all Amateurs. 1st prize, Lund Challenge Cup and Block; 2nd prize Cycle Watch; 3rd prize Silver Ring Lamp.

Mr C Eyres 160 yards	1
Mr G Hunter 150 yards	2
Mr V Bromley scratch	3

Time—2min. 35secs.

Two-miles Handicap—Open only to Members of the Bombay Cycling Club. 1st prize, The Watson Challenge Cup and Gold Medal; 2nd prize Silver Cigarette Case; and 3rd prize Meerschaum Pipe.

Mr J R Allen 100 yards	1
Mr P F Fischer 90 yards	2
Mr G Radcliffe 300 yards	3

Time—5min. 36 2-5secs.

Half-mile Handicap.—Open to all Amateurs. 1st prize Wacha Cup; 2nd prize, Signal Cyclometer; 3rd prize Watch.

E S Stephens 120 yards	1
C Eyres 60 yards	2
J R Allen 15 yards	3

Time—1min. 17 1-5secs.

Ten-miles Handicap—Open to all Amateurs. 1st prize Hamilton Challenge Cup and pair of Tyres; 2nd prize Electro-Cruet; and 3rd prize Cup.

V Bromley scratch	1
V Hunter 3 laps	2
F Commissariatwalla	3

Dr. D. MacDonald made a few remarks before the prizes were distributed by Miss Bromley, and the meeting closed with three cheers for Miss Bromley, Dr. MacDonald, and Messrs. Radcliffe and Derry.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

CHALLENGE CUP 2ND RACE RESAILED.

Time Allowances and Result of the Race sailed on Saturday.

Names of boats.	Rating.	Time allowances.	Entered by	Time of arrival.	Corrected time.
		M's		H M S	H M S
Turquoise...	29·59	Scr	Mr R S Luard	5 22 47	2 53 47
Melody	29·38	0·25	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 42 30	3 12 5
Mannikin	26·05	8·7	Officers, R A	gave up	....

Course No. 4.—14·8 miles. 1st Prize won by Turquoise.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE FOR MRS. LUARD'S CUP RESAILED.

Names of boats.	Entered by	Time of arrival. H	M	S
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	4	30	24
Meg	Mr J B K Macbeth	4	34	40
Lorna	Mr M P Baird	4	35	44
Coralie	Mr E H Byrne	4	35	56
Teal	Mr W Murray	4	39	22
Cygnet	Mr E C Richards	4	41	49
May	Comdr W Chandler	4	45	47

Course No. 1—7·6 miles Cup won by Tomtit, 2nd prize won by Meg. 3rd prize won by Lorna.

LICENSED KARACHI AND JOLLY BOATS RESAILED RACE.

Nos. and Names of Boats	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H	M	S
No. 24 Asprey	Mahemed Rasim	4	59	12
" 30 Burkhutti	Shaik Hassain	5	5	5
" 28 Gunga	Mahomed Cassum	5	8	57
" 11 Mahmudi	Mahomed Hussain	5	9	11
" 22 Bhawani	Jainoodin	5	12	54
" 14 Dustagiri	Abdul Cadir	5	15	13

Course No. 1—7·5 miles. 1st prize won by No. 24 Asprey, 2nd prize won by No. 30 Burkhutti, 3rd prize won by No. 28 Gunga.

WE learn from "La Presse Internationale" that the German Colony at Kiao-chau have started a newspaper, the "Deutsch Asiatischen Warte." The first number has been printed under difficulties, as compositors were non-existent in that district and German soldiers, with more or less vague notions of type setting, composed the paper, and are teaching Chinese the art. The international journal observes that the German Colony, though young, refuses itself none of the luxuries of life. The advertisements include two for wives or husbands, one announced the opening of a big brewery and another gives the programme of a cafe-concert.

PLAGUE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

THE Plague Commission, consisting of Professor T. R. Fraser, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., President, Professor A. E. Wright, M. D., Mr. A. Cumine, I. C. S., and Dr. M. A. Ruffer, re-assembled on Saturday morning at the Secretariat for the purpose of examining a second batch of witnesses prior to their leaving India a week hence.

MR. R. B. STEWART'S EVIDENCE.

The first witness examined was Mr. R. B. Stewart I. C. S., Secretary to Government, who said that he had been on plague duty in the Nasik District and in Bombay City. His first experience of plague was at Igatpuri in the Nasik District in August 1897. He went there on August 3rd with Surgeon-Major Anderson to make enquiries as it was rumoured that cases had occurred. They found 8 cases, and there was no doubt that indigenous cases had been occurring for about a fortnight. The infection was said to have been brought from either Bombay or Poona, people having come from both of those places, and subsequently developed plague, but they could not ascertain definitely which had come first. Many people bolted at the commencement and carried the infection to Ghoti and other villages. As the rainfall during August and September averaged nearly an inch a day, it was impossible to evacuate the town, and all they could do was to put people from infected houses into houses vacated by runaways and thoroughly disinfect every house with per-chloride of mercury. By October the epidemic had passed right through the town, and all the houses had been thoroughly cleaned, and all persons arriving here carefully examined, the plague ceased, and he believed there had been no recurrence. Ghoti became infected from Igatpuri in September. Manmad also became infected, the plague having been brought there by the family of a pensioned native officer from Sirur, who was himself the first to succumb. It was gradually entirely evacuated, the people going to reside chiefly in their fields, and all the houses were disinfected. On October 12th the first indigenous cases occurred in Nasik itself. By February the disease had practically exhausted itself or been stopped. In the middle of February 1898 he was transferred to Bombay city, where he had charge of the Byculla and Mazagon wards. The process of disinfection and partial evacuation was being carried out, but evacuation on a very large scale was impossible for want of room, and just as the big camp at Dadur was ready for occupation, the riot of March 9th unfortunately occurred and put a stop to the development of the system. He had no experience of plague in rats. In one house in Nasik, where a case of plague occurred, they found a number of rats dead, but they had no means of getting them examined bacteriologically. Rats were found dead from time to time, but not in any numbers, and there was no evidence that they died of plague, nor did he come across any case in which plague appeared to have been imported by rats. All that he could say as to the method of importation was that it was by human agency, and that it apparently took some days for a house to become infected, so that if the sickness was promptly reported and steps taken at once for the disinfection of the house, the inmates other than the one first attacked probably escaped. In the Nasik District, the disease appeared to attack more readily places in which dealers in grain and grocers lived, and often such dealers were the first to fall ill, but that was not invariably the case. As regarded methods of dealing with the disease he could speak only of evacuation and disinfection, as he had practically no experience of inoculation. In the efficacy of evacuation and disinfection he fully believed, and would resort to wholesale evacuation wherever possible. In the mofussil such measures were naturally less difficult of accomplishment than in Bombay.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WATERS, I.M.S.

Lieut.-Colonel G. Waters, I. M. S., Presidency Surgeon, 3rd Division, in his statement said that he had little to say as to the origin of the different plague outbreaks, there being no reliable information on the subject. As regarded the visitation of plague with which they were concerned here in Bombay he believed it was associated in its origin with the system of protracted storage of grain prevalent in India and the East. He believed plague germs were disseminated mainly by the wind. He did not believe that the plague spread to any appreciable extent by communication from person to person, though he did not deny that such communication was possible. The germs were blown about, and such of them as fell on damp places re-acquired virulent potentiality, and thus caused mortality. Germs striking people close to the source whence they were given off, were the most fatal, of all, not having been long exposed to the sun's rays. So much did he believe damp to be the immediate cause of plague mortality, that he had prohibited all surface watering in the two jails in his medical charge: and to its maintenance to the strictest degree he ascribed the exemption of the prisoners from plague, and also the children of the Byculla Schools. His contention had been demonstrated to be true by the outbreak in the jails of plague in his absence, when his precautions were set aside, and by the absence of plague in the common prison during his tenure of its medical charge, and the occurrence of plague there, when his precautions were not adopted during this absence on sick leave, and by the complete absence of almost all mortality since he resumed charge and put his own simple measures in operation.

Cross-examined by the President, witness said that his attention was directed to the granaries, from the fact that the first case he heard of had occurred in a granary belonging to Messrs. Ralli Brothers at Mandvie. There were thirteen persons attacked, and they all died. He thought this was one of the first known incidents of plague, although he must say that there were other incidents prior to this. Another thing which struck him most was that the plague had most victims in higher houses in the immediate neighbourhood. These large tenements had victims in the upper stories and not in the lower ones. In his opinion the plague germs were spread by wind. They were killed most by the sun, and those formed in damp places acquired virulent power and showed greater resistance. In his opinion and in the opinion of Dr. Haffkine, the curative serum gave no satisfactory results.

Dr. Waters was then cross-examined by members in regard to the statistics he laid before them of the cases of plague that had occurred in the Byculla jail.

MAJOR B. B. GRAYFOOT, I. M. S.

Major B. B. Grayfoot, I.M.S., submitted statistical tables to show the interval between importation of the plague and its localization as an epidemic; and drew the attention of the Commission to (1) the slowness of the movement of plague from place to place; (2) the difference in the time it took for general infection in different places; (3) the fact that many places had escaped general infection though partially infected; (4) that an outbreak of plague had generally been preceded by high mortality. He also explained the medical administration to deal with plague, the formation and despatch of flying columns, and the intimate relation of the Surgeon-General's office with those of Collectors, &c. He further showed how dispensaries in non-infected areas were closed to provide help for infected areas, and remarked on the engagement of special medical officers locally and from Great Britain, etc., for plague duty.

Dr. F. M. Gibson, who was quite inaudible, gave evidence about plague operations in Bombay and bacteriological examinations held in plague bacilli in human beings, in rats, and attempts made to trace the bacillus in nature.

Dr. C. Balfour Stewart gave evidence in respect of trials made by him of various alkate albumens for cultivating media, and of different degrees of alkability of cultivation media. He also gave evidence in connection with the testing of the purity of the prophylactic fluid prepared in the laboratory. He further gave results of experiments in cultivating microbes from mud floors after disinfection with per-chloride of mercury.

The Commission then adjourned till to-day.

ELECTION OF A MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR

THE result of Friday's election by the Justices of the Peace of a member of the Municipal Corporation in the place of Mr. R. A. Vincent, C. I. E., resigned, was declared on Saturday. Of the two candidates, Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad polled 100 votes; and Dr. Dosabhoy K. Patel 68 votes. The former gentleman, an advocate of the High Court and lately a member, of the Bombay Legislative Council, was declared elected.

THE "Daily Chronicle" writes: "A remarkable story is agitating a section of society just now. A young lady of rank, who is engaged to be married to an officer serving in India, recently had her photograph taken by a leading London photographer before going out to India to be married. To her horror, when the photographs were sent Home, there was plainly to be seen standing behind her, in a very menacing attitude, the phantom image of her fiance. The young lady was photographed no less than three times under apparently ordinary circumstances, but each time the same form is said to have appeared on the negative. The prospective bride has postponed her departure until inquiries can be made regarding this singular affair."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 27.

THE LIBERAL PARTY.

As if to accentuate the leaderless condition of the Opposition, Mr. Balfour, as head of the Conservative party, has already issued the customary circular to Ministerialist members of Parliament asking them to be in their places at the commencement of the Session on the 6th proximo. Until the Liberals have formally settled who is to take Sir William Harcourt's place, there is nobody to perform a similar service on the Liberal side. To the decision arrived at by Sir W. Harcourt the party, or rather I should say his late colleagues, have apparently become quite reconciled after exhibiting the regulation amount of sorrow. Mr. Morley's imitation of Sir William's example has been differently received. I do not think anyone has spoken with bitterness of Sir W. Harcourt for taking the step he did. After all, he had had great difficulties to contend with and nobody was very much surprised to find that he had determined to retire from a post which cannot be properly filled, unless he who holds it has the undivided support of his followers. Mr. Morley's case is different. At the discussion held in the National Liberal Club, on Monday, Lord Coleridge made a vigorous attack on Mr. Morley for the step he has taken, and curiously enough these strictures seem to meet with practically the unanimous approval of the crowded and representative audience. There was not a single Liberal or Conservative either, Lord Coleridge declared, who would answer to Mr. Morley's description of a Jingo. In stigmatizing all the members of the Liberal party as coming within his definition of Jingo, Mr. Morley showed that he had spent too much time with his books and too little time with matters. By the way, Mr. Morley did not say that all the members of the party had succumbed to the prevailing political epidemic. He spoke of those who are in this parlous state as a section of the party, but he must have considered it a predominant section, or there would have been no necessity for him to resign. Lord Coleridge did not hesitate to say that the reasons which Mr. Morley gave for his withdrawal from the counsels of the party were positively childish. Lord Coleridge has hitherto been regarded as a politician whose sympathies were more with Mr. Labouchere than with Lord Rosebery, but he came out strongly at the National Liberal Club as an Imperialist. He claimed that the working classes were on the same side, and he ought to know something about their views as a former representative of a working class constituency in Sheffield. Whatever may be the case in the provinces, there is little doubt, I think, that London Liberals as a whole are more in agreement with Lord Coleridge than with Mr. Morley in regard to Imperial expansion. It was certainly so at the meeting in the National Liberal Club; and the Hon. Mark Napier, a man after Mr. Labouchere's own heart, somewhat angrily asserted that all in the room were Jingoes, and that they were tied to the tail of the Tory triumphal car.

SIR EDWARD GREY AND LORD KIMBERLEY AS CONCILIATORS.

Sir Edward Grey in his speech on the 20th at Liverpool, where he was banqueted by the local Reform Club, tried to throw oil on the troubled waters. A great discussion had, he said, taken place as to what was a "Jingo" and what was a "Little Englander." He felt some doubt in speaking on that subject, because he was convinced that time would show the unreality of much of the discussion which was now going on, and he doubted how far it was worth while trying to clear away misconceptions. The Earl of Kimberley, *ultimus Romanorum*, the last remaining Liberal leader, as the Unionists are styling him, took a similar line in his speech at Wymondham on Wednesday. He thought the discussion as to the difference between a Jingo and a Little Englander barren as well as unprofitable. "I suppose," he said "there is no such person as a Little Englander who, under no conceivable circumstances, would think it right to add to the dominions of the Empire; at all events, I never have met with such a person, and I am quite sure that none of our distinguished statesmen whom I have known ever held the doctrine in that bare form. I will take only one most illustrious example, and that is Mr. Gladstone. I do not suppose that anyone thinks that Mr. Gladstone was of an aggressive temper or anxious to saddle this nation with heavier responsibilities than were unavoidable. Yet Mr Gladstone in the course of his career added not a few territories to the dominions of the Empire. Lord Kimberley puts the matter clearly when he says of Imperial expansion that each case must be judged by the particular circumstances. "No wise man would desire unnecessary expansion and no wise man would pledge himself absolutely that there should be no further expansion." As it is evident Mr. Goldwin Smith notwithstanding, that we shall have to endure party Government a little longer, the sooner the Liberal party insist upon their leaders coming to an understanding or send them about their business, the better will it be for the Opposition and the country. The present situation has almost reduced the party to impotence, as the uncontested elections of the past few weeks show, and it has enabled the Government to recover the ground they lost last session by the general dissatisfaction caused by their mismanagement of foreign affairs. The re-conquest of the Soudan has of course had something to do with the rehabilitation of Lord Salisbury's Government; but the differences of the Liberal leaders and the almost chaotic state of the Opposition are chiefly the reasons why Ministers are able to claim, and to claim with some justification, that the Administration is now as strong or even stronger than when it came into office.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON ON INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India finds himself not unfrequently described in the Indian Press as irreconcilably hostile to native aspirations. So he informed the members of the Chiswick Constitutional Club at one of those political dinners which seem to be unusually frequent in Lord George Hamilton's constituency. His lordship says that his critics are wrong. "I am," he says "hostile to any proposals or schemes which directly or indirectly tend to subvert or weaken British rule in India, but, subject to this governing condition, my earnest desire is to advance in every way that is feasible the moral, the intellectual, and the material condition of India's many nationalities." British rule has put down oppression, and made India a sanctuary for the oppressed. "There are some enjoying under this protection liberty and advancement who think that they would better themselves if the British personality in the Civil Service and the Army were largely reduced or withdrawn. I believe that British establishments in India are now maintained at a minimum strength considering the work in every emergency that they have to perform, and any attempt to replace any considerable portion of their present establishments by natives would vitiate the efficiency of our administration and diminish the utility of our rule. It is in times of tension that the strong and the weak links in a chain are separately and adequately tested." Although this is true, it is perhaps not very new, but Lord George probably gauges correctly the calibre of his constituents, and, as the *Times* puts it, it is quite necessary that the public should be taught to form right opinions on Indian subjects "by the frequent repetition of the common places of Indian history and of Indian statecraft." But we can sympathise with those who have to administer these necessary lessons and to indulge in this "frequent repetition" of platitudes. Sir George Birdwood, who at one time was a constituent of Lord George Hamilton, was present at Wednesday's banquet as a guest and had the honour of being called upon to reply to the toast of the Visitors. The toast was proposed by Lord George, who said very many handsome things about Sir George. For example, he observed that the establishment of Primrose Day was Sir George Birdwood's work. His lordship also mentioned that Lord Beaconsfield had a very high opinion of Sir George, to whose views on matters relating so the people of India the great statesman paid much attention.

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

What with the boom in the South African market for which there seems to be no legitimate excuse and the big robbery of bank notes at Parr's chief office which still remains a mystery, the city has not been without excitement this week. The amount of the notes abstracted by some unaccountable means from a drawer in Parr's counting house is £60,610, made up as follows:—38 of £1,000; 22 of £500; 7 of £200; 121 of £100; and 22 of £5. The discovery of the daring and sensational theft was made on Monday afternoon. They were taken from a drawer which was too far off to be reached in any ordinary way by a person on the outer side of the counter and which was under the continuous observation of a very large body of employes. The entire staff of clerks and cashiers readily consented to being searched before they went to their houses after bank hours, while the manager at his own request underwent the same scrutiny at the hands of detectives. The numbers of the notes were without delay made public, a reward of £1,000 being at the same time offered for the recovery of the missing notes and the connection of the person or persons who stole them. Otherwise the heads of the bank have been rather reticent, and if they have got any theory as to how the notes disappeared they keep it to themselves. The Solicitor of the Bankers' Association, however, suggests that the robbery was effected by expert thieves in collusion with "someone who had been in the employ of the bank." This gentleman has reason to believe, he says, that some Americans have recently been watching Parr's, observing the exact way in which the business is done, and particularly how the notes are or rather were kept, for in future the officials of the bank will probably adopt some new device. If the Americans were noticed making these observations it is a wonder that additional care was not exercised. Moreover, if their movements attracted so much attention, why were they not placed under observation? Tuesday came and went without any light being thrown on the robbery. Wednesday passed and the affair still remained a mystery. On Thursday the annual meeting of the shareholders took place. The chairman (Mr. Cecil T. Parr) could not if he had desired, help referring to the robbery, but he said it would "serve no useful purpose to give particulars." He referred to the well known difficulty of negotiating stolen notes of so high a value as £1,000 and £500. There is, it seems, only one instance recorded of a stolen thousand-pound note being negotiated by the thief, and he reassured the directors by further explaining how they would probably be saved from ultimate loss. Since the theft took place the directors had, he said, been in active communication with the Bank of England, the authorities of which had informed them of the course which had been adopted in other cases. He had no reason to doubt that a similar course would be adopted in the present case. The board were led to believe that after the lapse of a year, or probably a shorter time, the Bank of England would give them credit for the full amount of the notes still unnegotiated and would invest the money in Consols, paying the interest to Parr's Bank as it became due. On the expiration of five years from now, on the directors' giving the Bank of England an indemnity, the latter would tansfer to them the whole of the money in cash or Consols. The adoption of the directors' report having been moved, a dramatic incident ensued. The chairman rose to make another announcement: this to the surprise of everyone present was to the effect that £40,000 of the stolen notes had come back by post. All the thousand-pounds notes were returned, and eight out of the 22 £500 notes. The "Times" states that the envelope in which they were enclosed contained in addition only a plain sheet of paper, but according to another version the sender requested that acknowledgment should be made in the "Daily Telegraph's" agony column, which contains the following advertisement:—

PERSONAL, LOST & FOUND.

£40,000 in LARGE NOTES RECEIVED with THANKS.—Parr's Bank (Limited).

This afternoon we are told that the bank officials have thrown off a portion of their reserve, and now make no secret of their opinion that the robbery was at least aided, if not committed, by one of their staff. At yesterday's meeting the general manager, in replying to a vote of thanks to the staff, remarked that there were 774 members of the staff, so that "it was not surprising that one amongst them should now and then turn out a black sheep." As the annals of crime abundantly show, the ways of professional thieves are peculiar; but it is not I believe their usual practice to restore "swag," even though they are unable to turn it to account, especially when like bank notes it can be easily destroyed. However, Parr's experience is not unprecedented. On the occasion of a previous robbery of a similar kind at another city bank, the larger notes were sent back in a few days.

INDIA AND THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1900.

I have been favoured with an advance copy of the prospectus of the Indian Section of the Great Exhibition which, unless the whole arrangements are upset by a Revolution or some other strange or unforeseen catastrophe, is to be held in the city of light and of l'Affaire Dreyfus from the 15th of April to the 5th of November next year. The authorities of the exhibition in their wisdom decided to group all colonies and protectorates, including those of France in the Trocadero park, each country being left to provide the necessary buildings required for its exhibits. The British Royal Commission, of which the Prince of Wales is the active President, succeeded, though not without considerable trouble, in obtaining 60,000 square feet of space for India and the Colonies. About one-third of this space has been allotted to India and Ceylon, and arrangements have been made, the prospectus informs me, to erect suitable and handsome pavilions for approved Indian and Ceylon exhibits. The Indian Section will be divided into three courts: (1) "The Imperial," in which the collections sent by the Indian Government and the Native States will be displayed; (2) "The Private Exhibitors," in which the more artistic productions of Indian manufacturers, merchants and others will be shown; and (3) "The Commercial," in which the trade and economic samples will be placed. As the amount of space at the disposal of the Indian Committee is so small, intending exhibitors are advised to make as early an application as possible to prevent disappointment. The heavy cost incurred in erecting the Indian pavilion will be partially defrayed by a general charge for space. The rate depends of course on position, but I may mention that the minimum charge will be at the rate of £1 per superficial foot. Forms of application and other particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Henry S. King and Co. and their various branches in India, as well as from the sub-agents, Messrs. T. N. Singh and Co., 2, Fenchurch Home. The honorary secretary is Mr. B. J. Rose, of the India Office. Awards to exhibitors will take the form of diplomas, five in number, and signed by the Minister of Commerce and by the Commissaire-General.

THE POULETT PEERAGE.

A curious and interesting romance of the peerage is now engaging a great deal of attention and promises to keep the law courts busy for some time to come. William Henry, Eighth Earl Poulett, who passed away on Sunday at his residence in Queen's Gate in his seventy-second year, was thrice married. A few months after attaining his majority and fifteen years before he succeeded his uncle as Earl Poulett he contracted a marriage with a Miss Newman, a young woman of humble station, her father being a pilot at Sandport, a suburb of Portsmouth. Within six months she gave birth to a son, whereupon it seems the couple parted and never again lived under the same roof. She received an allowance from her husband which ceased with her death in 1871 seven years after he had become Earl Poulett. About a month after she died, the Earl was married to a Miss Johnson, who died six years later without having had any children. After an interval of two years and a-half Earl Poulett took as his third wife Rosa, daughter of Mr. Alfred Hugh de Melville. By this lady he had three children, a boy and two girls. The former is now sixteen years of age. Lord Poulett, it is said, never acknowledged the son of his first wife to be his heir, but he was generally so described until some years ago in Debrett. I have before me an old copy of that work, the "Englishman's Bible," as cynics have called it, and it contains the following particulars:—

WILLIAM TURNOUR THOMAS ("Viscount Hinton") B. at Southsea, Dec. 15th 1849; educated at Church House College, Merton, Surrey: was some time engaged as a clown and professional pantomimist at the Surrey theatre and elsewhere under the "nom de guerre" of 'Mr. Cosman;' M. Dec. 6th 1869 Miss Lydia Ann Sheppy, a ballet dancer, and has issue living, Hon. William Henry George B. 1870.—Hon. Maud Marie B 1879.

The date of the volume from which the above is extracted is 1882, the year before the birth of the acknowledged heir, his son by the third marriage. Of late years the elder claimant has earned his living by playing a street organ, bearing the following notice:—"I am Viscount Hinton, eldest son of Earl Poulett. I have adopted this as a means of earning a living, my father having refused to assist me through no fault of my own." He seems to have first heard of Lord Poulett's death from one of the army of reporters and interviewers who have made and are making so much "copy" out of this singular story. Asked what he thought of the news, he replied:—"Well, I hardly know—it is certainly unexpected, and I may frankly say welcome, for at last I shall be placed beyond the sordid existence I have been obliged to lead. Curiously enough, I expected some news, because last night I had a dream, which always, when it comes to me, is the presage of some eventful occurrence. I shall, of course, take immediate steps, through my solicitors, to assert my claim to the title and entailed estates." To one of the amateur investigators of his claims he proudly said:—"I am and always have been a Conservative, but my experience has made me acquainted with the miseries of the poor, and I shall not forget them when I take my seat in the House of Lords." For the sake of his necessitous friends it could be wished that his power of helping them might occur soon; but there is not much likelihood of his being in a position to take part in the address on the Queen's Speech in the approaching Session. He himself, it appears, maintains that Earl Poulett lived with his wife a year or two before marriage, but this is in conflict with the testimony relied on by the other side and indeed contrary to the late Earl's own statements. The earl some time ago instituted an action for what is known as perpetuation of testimony, and the evidence then collected will form the basis of the claim of the junior claimant. The marriage between Elizabeth Lavinia Newman and Earl (then Lieutenant) Poulett occurred on June 23rd 1849. According to the information in possession of the family lawyers, she arrived at Portsmouth on June 1 in the same year from Dublin, where she had been living with a man, named Turnour, and where the fact of her being pregnant was well known. In support of this was given the evidence of the doctor who attended her in Dublin and the woman in whose house she lived. One fact relied upon in support of the accusation of illegitimacy is that the child was registered by its mother as William Turnour Thomas, Turnour being the name of the man with whom as mentioned above she is alleged to have cohabited in Ireland. If the evidence obtained for the perpetuation of testimony action is true it seems to disprove of the allegation that the Earl's marriage with the pilot's daughter was the result of a wager. He made her his wife, it is said, to win a bet that he would marry the first woman he met on landing on his return to England. Some subalterns occasionally do silly things, but not quite so silly as that. The opinion in legal circles would appear to be that some difficulty will be experienced in substantiating the Earl's plea of "non-access." The possibility of an infant's being born alive within the period which elapsed between the marriage and birth was carefully considered by the gentlemen of the long robe when their aid was sought by Earl Poulet ten years ago, but, according to the "Times," no consensus of opinion was arrived at. The previous testimony on this point, as the Journals of the House of Lords show, has been most conflicting. It remains to be seen whether since the last case of the kind was dealt with medical knowledge in such matters has advanced. In the "Daily News" it is stated that some eight-and-twenty years ago Lord Hinton No. I., as I may call him, saw Earl Poulett at the latter's request. The Viscount was living with his wife in Kennington-lane. She was fulfilling an engagement at the South London Music Hall, when he was startled by receiving a letter from his father:

"Army and Navy Club.

Earl Poulett's compliments to Lord Hinton, and will he be kind enough to call upon him to-morrow at eleven o'clock, at 11, Victoria-mansions, Victoria-street?"

In the course of their conversation the Earl suggested that his visitor should drop the title, remarking that titles were very expensive to keep up. The latter consented to think it over, and being in want of money was referred by Lord Poulett to his solicitor.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The Senior Member of the Bombay Council has had the misfortune to lose his father, the veteran Dublin doctor, Sir John Nugent. As the "Times" points out, Sir J. Nugent (who was educated in Congowes College and Dublin University) filled the position of "travelling physician" to Daniel O'Connell, and was, with him, an original member of the Reform Club. In the later thirties he was intimate with Thomas Moore and the other celebrities of the time. In 1847 he was appointed Inspector-General of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, an office he held until 1890. This post, adds the leading journal, brought him into connection with most of the nobility and gentry of Ireland, and few Irishmen during the present half-century became so universally known. He was highly appreciated as a "raconteur" and had excellent artistic knowledge which enabled him to collect proof engravings of remarkable value. Sir John Nugent had attained the advanced age of 94. I have also to announce the deaths of the Rev. Thomas Hincks, F. R. S., well known as a zoologist; Professor J. Coates, of Glasgow University; Sir Frederick Sykes, not to be confounded with the baronet of the same name whose name has recently been so prominent, and who has just executed a deed of separation from his wife; Sir Alfred Roberts, a distinguished Australasian doctor; General John Cheap Brooke; General Annenkoff, the builder of Russian Railways in Central Asia; and M. Adolphe Philippe Dennery, the dramatist.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 27TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, Captain A. Wheler, arrived in Bombay harbour with the English mails of the 27th January, at 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Avellos Dr F
Armstrong Mrs
Anderson Mr and Mrs
Branfill Miss
Berkeley Miss B
Ball Miss
Bowack Mr J
Barber Mrs
Carpenter Mr, Mrs and 2 children
Charles Chaster Capt
Heard Capt K
Hall Mr J P
Jacob Mrs
Kalle Mrs
Yates Miss M
Leigh Hunt Mr
Morgan Mrs and infant
Marcel Miss M
Moore Mr and Mrs A B
Mannock Mr and Mrs
Moggridge Mr
Nicholson Miss
Reuter Mr A
Richardson Mr and Mrs
Robinson Miss A
Rose Mrs Governess
Stelwell Mr R
Sparling Mr G
Sugden Mr C E
Turner Mrs and infant
Taylor Mr G P
Wilson Mrs G

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson Miss
Bateson Mr H
Begoura Mr and Mrs
Blaker Mr G
Baker Mr J
Beardsell Mr W A
Burt Capt
Cregh Capt A K
Carew Capt
Cantopher Mr B M
Campbell Capt
Compton Capt G
Clarke Miss B
Crawford Capt
Drummond Miss
Dallas Mr and Mrs
DeLisle Mrs and infant
Elphinstone Lord
Fraser Lt and Mrs W A
Freshfield Miss
Fowler Mr and Mrs
Gimi Mr M
Gelam Rev D
Gant Mr Mrs and 2 daughters
Howard Mr E A
Huber Mr
Inglis Major E
Keir Mrs J L
Leathley Miss
Leslie Sis B
Lewis Mr H
Law Miss
McLeod Genl
Midwinter Rev H
Metasa Mr and Mrs
Macpherson Mr W R
Mainwaring Mrs
McRae Miss
Macdonald Mr G R
Macdonald Mr W
Macintosh Mr A R
Morton Capt F E R
Macintosh Mr W
Malutte Mrs
MacRellican Mr
Mainwaring Mr and Mrs E R
Nessey Mr A C
Outly Rev H
Prendergast Capt
Pennington Lt
Porter Mrs
Pritchard Mr
Pennington Mr C A
Roster Mr
Rose Mrs and child
Ronaldshay Earl
Ranking Lt Col
Ralph Mr J
Scott Mr H
Stevens two Misses
Simpson Mr F B
Spence Miss
Sweeney Mrs and infant
Sed W Mrs
Tate Major and Mrs
Thurburn Mrs and Miss
Walldon Mr
Ward Mr V
Walseley Lady
Wilkie Mrs

FROM PORT SAID.

Nichachi Mr A
Sample Rev L

FROM ADEN—Cramer Mr C

THE POONA MURDERS.

THE STORY OF THURSDAY NIGHT.

PRISONERS' CONFESS.

FEW could have anticipated the state of bewilderment and excitement which have arisen from the latest developments of this crime. The public mind had been almost lulled into a state of repose on the matter; the troubles of the plague had distracted attention; Balkrishna Hari Chapekar, disguised almost beyond recognition, had disappeared from the ken of those who could have pointed him out; the bogus stories of his arrest had excited in the minds of the public generally a feeling similar to that described in the fable in which the shepherd boy falsely cried "wolf." But the trail of the crime was at length followed up so closely that at last Balkrishna, despite his disguise, and his friends, was discovered. The Nizam's Police tracked him and brought him to justice,—the justice he had so long eluded. Thursday, the 9th of February, was the day appointed for his examination to be held; and the police, reticent as usual, had not given any indication whether they knew little or much concerning the accused, and his participation in the crime, Balkrishna had been to Bombay, and made a statement before a Magistrate in a similar manner to that of his brother Damodher but rumour had it that he had not given himself away in a similar fashion, that he had been thought to be cautious, and was not anxious to bring about his own undoing. On Saturday last, accompanied by several European and Native police men, Balkrishna was taken out beyond Chhatrasinghi in order to identify a babul tree which it is surmised that he stated was used as a target by the club of young Brahmins who were addicting themselves to the use of fire arms. If one might venture to say so, their practice except at close quarters does not appear to have been remarkable. It is, of course, only conjecture, but it is just possible that this movement might have aroused suspicions in the minds of the quondam members of the Club that some revelations respecting themselves had been made, and that some new developments were in store and so precipitated matters, Ganesh Shunkar Dravid was the person who had given the information about the club in the first instance, and he it was who was probably likely to give more—and from what follows it will be seen that this may have been the reason for these latest tragedies. It now seems to be known that the person who murdered these two unfortunate young men were members of that club. All through Thursday the police were making search in Sadashivpeth, looking for weapons, etc. At the same time a number of members of the above-mentioned club were brought to the Farashkhana with a view to their being interrogated by the police, as to where they were on the night of Wednesday last. The young men who were brought to the Farashkhana were detained there; and included Wassadew Hari Chapekar a young Brahmin named Ranade, and another young man also a Brahmin named Govinda Londe. Against the latter there does not appear to be much evidence as he has not been arrested. It is believed that the accused simply frequented his house. On Thursday evening after five o'clock the police officers went to the Farashkhana in order to see if anything could be obtained from these young men which would throw any light upon the tragedies. These latter had been sitting in the Farashkhana all the afternoon, and one of the European police officers, Mr. Brewin, of the District Police, called Wassadew in order to question him on the matter. The Police Officer was seated on a chair and Wassudew who must have known Mr. Brewin very well was standing a few feet off answering whatever questions were put to him. These questions it is believed related chiefly as to where Wassudew had been on the previous night and what he had been doing. What particular question was put to him at the moment we have no means of knowing, but all of a sudden, apparently,

BEFORE ANYBODY PRESENT WAS ABLE TO REALISE

what was actually being done Wassudew suddenly produced a pistol and fired at Ramjee Pandu, the Chief Constable, who was standing a few yards away from the police officer and Wassudew. How the shot missed Ramjee Pandu appears to be a mystery, but it is said it passed within a few inches of him. Before Wassudew could move Mr. Brewin sprang at him, and bore him down upon the floor whilst holding his arm out so that he could not fire the revolver again. A native police jemadar ran to Mr. Brewin's assistance and pulled the revolve away from Wassadew and he was secured. Upon being searched it was found that he had a bag fastened across his shoulder and that the bag contained a dagger, bullets, some powder, shot percussion caps etc. The revolver was found to be a six-chambered Colt's revolver loaded in all chambers. During the time at which this exciting scene was being enacted Mr. Michael Kennedy, D. S. P. Poona and Mr. Guider—Asst Supt Police came to the Farashkhana and took up the further examination of Wassudew when it is said he admitted that he had killed the Dravids. He was closely questioned as to who had assisted him in committing these outrages. The person he named happened to be the Brahmin Ranade who was also conveyed to the Farashkhana to see what he knew. It would seem that when this statement was made Wassadew and Ranade were confronted and the latter admitted that he was with and assisted Wassudew when he shot the Dravids. After a time it is said that Wassudew offered to point out where he had secreted the pistol and for this purpose he was taken by Mr. Michael Kennedy to the house where the assassin showed the spot in which he had secreted his pistol. He pointed out the place and from behind a heap of old books a bag similar to the one found on Wassadew was produced; and it contained a single barrel pistol which was loaded and capped, and there were in addition bullets, caps, slugs and a dagger. Ranade was afterwards taken back to the Farashkhana where he was locked up. Wassudew was also kept there Yesterday morning the police visited the prisoners as the Faraskhana where Wassudew

MADE A CONFESSION;

of which a draft was taken. It is reported Ranade made a confession also. They were taken in the afternoon to the house of Mr. H. F. Carvalho the City Magistrate, in order to have their confessions properly recorded. These confessions if recorded will be made public in due course but it is generally understood that the two prisoners have made a clean breast of the whole affair, and that both of them have admitted their guilt; and have also admitted that they were implicated in the Jubilee murders. Wassudew is believed to have said that rather than give evidence against Balkrishna he was fully resolved to share the fate of his two brothers; that both himself and Ranade had resolved to throw in their lot together, and had resolved to kill both the Dravids, and also Ramjee Pandu. It is well-known that last Friday night this officer whilst proceeding home, heard an explosion and felt a slight shock; he, however, continued on his way, as he saw no one, when a person fom the opposite direction drew his attention to the fact that his clothes were on fire. When reached home he found that he had a small flesh wound on his back. It is now stated that he was fired at, but that the bullet fell out before the pistol was fired, and so he was only hit by the wad. It is further asserted that Wassudew averred his intention of committing these acts; that he had been carrying a pistol about with him for the purpose and that had no other opportunity presented itself he would have done the deed in open Court. One question which has been raised is as to the

CONSPIRACY.

It seems so far to have been confined to the members of this Club who have now brought the crimes home to the own doors, by the committal of fresh ones. The story seems an interminate one, but we may fairly hope that we are beginning to see day-light now, and that when the perpetrators of these crimes, whoever they are, have them properly brought home, the poor City of Poona will have peace once more.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE "KESARI" ON DRAVID.

In its issue of Tuesday last, Feb. 7th, the "Kesari," a Poona paper, published the following article:—

Ganesh Shanker Dravid has published a letter over his signature in the leading English newspapers of Bombay. Our readers know that the said man (G. S. Dravid) was in jail for forging a document. After Damodar Chapekar was hanged the said criminal was released from jail and on account of murders committed on Jubilee day Dravid brothers were presented with a reward of Rs. 10,000. Ganesh Shanker is grateful to Government for this kindness shown to him and his brothers but not after all satisfied. His say is that the whole of the promised reward of Rs. 20,000 was required to be given to him. If Government has given a reward of Rs. 10,000 for information given while in jail and if Government is so satisfied with the information and gave a reward of Rs. 10,000 according to the terms of the proclamation of the reward. Ganesh Shanker Dravid is at a loss to know on what ground Government can reduce the reward. That Balkrishna (Damodar Chapekar's brother) at the time escaped, is merely due to the slackness of the police and it is through no fault of Dravid, that Damodar was arrested while Dravid was in jail; and therefore it is quite clear that Dravid was not held responsible by Government for arresting the murderer. Whatever reward Government has given, is given for the information already supplied. That reward does not relate in any way to the arrest of the culprit which according to the proclamation of the reward Government has acknowledged in giving the reward to Dravid for the clue. It is clear that there is no dispute about this between the Government and Dravid. A further complaint of Dravid is that in paying the reward of Rs. 10,000 the authorities have deducted Rs. 200 for income tax. But when Dravid got these ten thousand rupees he did not think it proper at once to express his disapproval of the miserliness of Government. He does not feel not getting the full reward so much as the risk of being called by the public a "cut throat." Taking into consideration the connection of Dravid and the Government as stated in the above report it cannot be fair for Government to withhold half the gain. But it should not be forgotten that it is necessary for Government to account to their subjects and thinking people, as

DRAVID HAS TO ACCOUNT FOR HIS DEEDS.

Government has first to show to the public what sort of information Dravid has furnished and whether the same is subject to the conditions of the proclamation. The condition was that the receiver of the reward should furnish such information as would tend to obtain conviction of the accused. While giving Dravid Rs. 10,000 from treasury Government must prove that they had in view the conditions of the proclamation. Or else there is a possibility of the authorities being accused of misusing the public money. Though the discussion regarding the fitness or unfitness of proclaming such a reward is kept aside, yet it is doubtless that the conditions of the proclamation must be observed. When the case of Damodhur Hary Chapekar is taken into consideration it will be observed that in Dravid's evidence or case or elsewhere there is not a single point that in the absence of Damodhur's own confessions would have been instrumental in obtaining a conviction for him. It is not possible at all to know from the case in what way the information furnished by Dravid was instrumental in obtaining a conviction. So, it is necessary for Government to throw more light on the subject. If it be not possible or necessary to throw such light before the end of Balkrishna's case yet after the decision in Balkrishna's case we hope that while replying to the petition of Gunesh Shanker Dravid Government will show that the sum of Rs. 10,000 was rightly expended.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE POONA MURDERS.

SOME of the vernacular journals comment on the circumstances connected with the recent murders at Poona. The *Rast Goftar* is of opinion that the mystery of the Jubilee night tragedy yet remains to be cleared up. Our contemporary adds: The Poona seditions have turned over a new leaf. The storm of the Jubilee night tragedy had broken out afresh. In the stead of Damoder Chapekar and Balkrishna Chapekar, their third brother Wasudeo Chapekar has taken their place. He says he has committed two murders, and attempted a third, in which he has failed. We had a suspicion from the beginning that there were others behind the curtain in this tragedy; and that suspicion derives support from this fresh tragedy. It has been our opinion from the very first that, until the mystery of these tragedies is definitely cleared up the murderers in custody should not be hanged. We think that Government committed an error in hanging Damoder Chapekar and sending him out of the world altogether; and that they will be committing the same error over again if his brothers and accomplices now under arrest are also executed at once. There is much yet to learn and to discover regarding the real authors of the Jubilee night tragedy; and before that discovery has been made, it would be premature to consider that the arrest of the Chapekar brothers concludes the drama.

"The Indian Spectator asks":—How were the weapons come by? Had Wasudeo a license to hold it under the Arms Act? That a person so closely related to and so intimately interested in the Chapekars, should have been able, without notice, to carry about a revolver and other weapons in Poona, with its special police, is not compatible with the vigilance which is expected of the department whose duty it is as much to prevent crime as to detect it after it has been committed. It is a releif to receive such a clear and unmistakable contradiction to any possible suspicion of a conspiracy, which the assassinations at first undoubtedly helped to revive.

The "Gujerati" remarks: In their (some publicist's) opinion, the existence in the Deccan of a mysterious conspiracy to commit outrage and defeat the ends of justice is now placed beyond doubt. In 1897 it was an absolute certainty. How this certainty beautifully vanished is now a matter of history. The same fate has already overtaken the imaginative writers also this time. Who are behind the assassins of the Dravid brothers? Whence comes the real instigation for these successive outrages? The questions have already been answered by Vasudev Chapekar, the third brother. Why go on making all sorts of mischievous assumptions and putting all sorts of fanciful questions? Of those who are open to reason, we may well ask if the depravity of the Chapekars trio must necessarily lead us to the conclusion that there exists a political conspiracy of desperadoes sworn to commit acts of hostility against the British. No one tried to befriend Damodar, and Balkrishna had to wander from forest to forest friendless and helpless. Is it very surprising that there is a maniac or two who have thought it fit to make a sensation by killing the Dravids as Damodar Chapekar did by shooting Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst? Neither the one nor the other need lead us to the theory of anything so dignified and serious as to be worth calling a conspiracy. Then, the Dravids have been dark characters, and their end is befittingly, at least, expectedly dark. Let us hope that the Chapekar brothers and Ranade, if he be an accomplice, as alleged, prove to be the last as they were the first, of a type of political criminals, common in Europe, but happily, very rare in India—even in the much abused Dekkan.

THE BALKAN STATES.

THE "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Vienna (Jan. 22):—

All authentic information received here during the past week tends to show that the Macedonian difficulty is just now the object of keen vigilance on the part of the Great Powers and the Porte. Notwithstanding interested assurances to the contrary prompted from the capitals of some of the Balkan States the opinion in all competent quarters is that serious trouble in the spring is by no means improbable. In any case, precautionary measures are being taken on all sides. There seems to be quite a scare at the port, which is making preparations on a large scale. According to information from Sofia, published here yesterday, the frontier between Macedonia and Bulgaria continues to be closed to all traffic. The Ottoman authorities allow no communication with the Principality. This has given rise to representations to the Porte which, however, have been disregarded. The "Neues" Tagblatt Wiener publishes intelligence to the effect that the Russian Admiralty is keeping nine cruisers, three torpedo-boats, and two other ships of war ready for prompt action in the Black Sea. This is attributed to the consequences which are apprehended from the state of affairs in Macedonia.

According to advices from Salonica, Turkish military engineers are inspecting the whole of the Macedonian frontier on the Bulgaria side, in order to assign suitable positions for a number of Turkish blockhouses, each with a small permanent garrison. Those that exist on the Bosnian and Herzegovinian border towards Servia and Montenegro have proved effectual in putting a stop to inroads either for brigandage or political agitation.

Russia has informed the Powers that she is not disposed to make representations to the Porte in favour of reforms in Macedonia, as such a step might encourage the Macedonian agitation and give rise to trouble.

According to advices from Uskub the Vali of Kossovo has summoned a number of Albanian chiefs and requested them to proceed to the disarmament of the Albanian population. The chief, however declared themselves adverse and stated that they did not see why the Albanians should be disarmed. Their reply was forwarded to Constantinople.

The Macedonian Committee addressed a memorial to the representatives of the Powers in favour of the introduction of reforms in Macedonia. It demands autonomy, with a Governer who should belong to the predominant nationality in the province and should be appointed for the period of five years, and a Provisional Assembly elected by universal sufferage. The committee further asks for the establishment of a local militia with officers appointed by the Sultan. The "Novosti" writes:—Up to the present the Porte has succeeded in turning to account the rivalry existing among the different nationalities in Macedonia. It was able to maintain the appearance of peace in that province by means of an imposing military force. Now, however, there is reason to fear that the Macedonian Question will take the same course as the Armenian Question. The Porte finds itself in a difficult position, and the Great Powers will doubtless have no other alternative than to take into their own hands the solution of this very complicated and serious problem. It is to be hoped that Russia and Austria-Hungary will succeed in averting the danger of the opening of the whole Eastern Question through the Macedonian difficulty. As regards the general situation in Turkey it has undergone no improvement whatever. The recent journey of the Emperor William to Jerusalem was of benefit to Germany but not to Turkey herself.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th February, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·927
Temperature of the Air	degrees	75·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer		69·5
Dew Point		66·6
Relative humidity of Air		·741
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	81·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		69·0
General Directions of wind*		NW, NE, WNW, NW, NNW NNE
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	288

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

MR. TATA IN CALICUT.

MR. TATA, the wealthy and philanthropic millionaire of Bombay, accompanied by Mr. R. D. Sethna, Registrar of the Bombay High Court, and another friend, arrived here from Tellichery on Monday afternoon, the 6th instant. Mr. Tata was met at the travellers' Bangalow by one of the sons of Mr. Dhanjibhoy Maneckjee, the leading Parsee resident of Calicut, and taken to the residence of the latter, where the visitors live during their stay here. Mr. Tata, who is touring for pleasure in this Presidency, did the voyage from Mangalore to Tellicherry in a "pattimar," the better to enjoy the scenery on the During his stay here, which lasted only until the 8th instant he visited several parts of the town, being greatly interested in the Nair and Moplah localities. Mr. Tata, as is known, is a great mill-owner, one of his mills being the richest in India and employing a Manager on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,500. He has vast experience of the mill industry and it is, therefore, interesting to know that he considers Malabar a very good field for the cotton mill industry, labour, fuel and other things being so cheap here. He was surprised to hear that our one cotton mill had been lying idle a whole year. Mr. Tata evinced great interest in the economic flora of Malabar, and enquired for certain rare botanical specimens. He also said that he had been reliably informed that Malabar produced a rare variety of cocoanut, the water and kernel of which were almost as sweet as sugar. I may mention that Mr. Tata, who is a cultured and exceptionally well-informed gentleman, has a most valuable botanical garden at Naosari, in the Bombay Presidency, where some really rare and valuable plants may be seen.

As regards Mr. Tata's great post-graduate University scheme, which both Lord Curzon and Lord Sandhurst think so highly of, I may remark that Mr. Tata proposes on his return to Bombay to visit first of all the Central Provinces, in company with Mr. Ranade and enlist the suport and sympathy of the Native Princes of that region in the movement. The scheme is to be a great one. Every department of scientific research is to be included. Of course, details and the distribution of responsibilities cannot be easily settled, but it is probable that the department of geological research will be entrusted to the management of the Mysore State. Agriculture will probably be put in the hands of the Gaekwar. Any way, the scheme is intended to be the material making of India and that it will hand down to posterity the name of this benefactor of his country no one will dare to deny. Mr. Tata has a branch of his business in and it is not surprising to learn that he is a great admirer of the Jap.

Mr. Tata and his friends left for Cochin this morning *via* Shoranur. Travelling unostentatiously, Mr. Tata goes from town to town without being much worried by the hundred and one little penalties that greatness pays.—*Madras Mail.*

THE TRAGEDY AT KANDY.

A SENSATIONAL WITNESS.

THE INQUIRY CONCLUDED.

EVIDENCE given in this case on Monday by a Station-master named Hermann was of a sensation a sort. He said:—"At about 8 P. M. on the 21st ult., I was in the company of the soldiers of the Lancashire Regiment who were returning to their quarters from the Railway Station. I saw Private Conolly strike Mr. Talwatte on the head with a hockey stick. Mr. Talwatte fell on receiving the blow. Corporal Harris kicked him on the stomach when down. Private Conolly was about to strike Mr. Talwatte a second time, when Private Broomfield snatched the hockey stick from his hand. Corporal Whittle then lifted Mr. Talwatte from the ground. The four soldiers above mentioned then left and ran after and rejoined their comrades, who were going on in front."

A telegram, however, to the "Times of Ceylon," dated Kandy, Feb. 7th, runs as follows:—

"The inquiry regarding Talwatte's death terminated at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, when the District Judge informed Major Churchward that he was at liberty to take his men away to Colombo, which practically means that the Judge does not consider anything proved against them. In consequence of the inquiry, the hockey team did not leave for Colombo this morning: but now they will leave to-morrow. Mr. Charles Edward Herrmann yesterday swore an affidavit in Colombo, and presented the same to the Attorney-General, saying he saw Private Conolly of the Lancashire Regiment deal the blow. The Attorney-General came up to Kandy in consequence, and was present throughout the inquiry. Herrman was examined to-day, his examination occupying three hours, and he repeated the statement about Conolly, but the defence satisfactorily proved that Conolly did not go that day to Gampola nor did he even leave Barracks at all, as he was acting for the Garrison Librarian who had gone to Gampola for the hockey match."

The telegram to the "Ceylon Standared" runs:—

KANDY, Feb. 7.

The judicial inquiry into the Talwatte murder continued all day and concluded in the evening. The District Judge, accompanied by the Attorney-General and the respective Council and witnesses, visited the scene of the tragedy, and, after an inspection, the parties returned to the Court house. The new witness Hermann was examined. His statement regarding Sergeant Silva and Inspector Marshall was flatly denied. Eight witnesses were examined during the day, including the military. Deceased's brother who petitioned his Excellency the Governor for a fresh enquiry, could not produce any witnesses. The military attempted to prove an (alibi) in the case of Conolly. Major Churchward giving him a high character. The Attorney-General who was accommodated with a seat on the bench, keenly watched proceedings. Dr. Moraes stated the injury must have been caused by a stick and not by a simple fall.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

PROJECTED LINES.

WE are informed that the Peking authorities are now fully pledged to a policy of Railway construction throughout the various Provinces, and are doing all they can to influence the lesser officials, who are scattered about the country, to lend their aid in every way to protect the agents of the various syndicates in their preliminary survey and other work; to what extent, however, this protection is available of service, is a very doubtful matter. Three of the principal provinces are into open revolt, and it appears that the authorities either can not or will not put down the rebels and rioters. In addition to the many concessions for Railway lines granted up to date, we learn that the British-Chinese Railway Syndicate has just obtained a concession for a railway to run from Canton to Chengtu. This line will cross the Yangtse River, probably at Suifu, and will run up the Min Valley to Chengtu, a most important city in the wealthy province of Szechuen. At Suifu it will bisect the future Yunnan railway, now, being surveyed, which will be an extension of the Burma railway. Chengtu-Canton concession is a highly important one.

It will doubtless be interesting to note that the following is a complete list of the railway concessions in China up to date:—

1. British:—
   Kowlung to Canton.
   Shanghai to Wu-Sung.
   Shanghai to Chin-Kiang, Nangking, Kangchew, and Wen-Chow.
   Kunlong Ferry to Talifu, Yunnan, Suifu, and Chung-King.
   Moulmein to Yunnan.
   Shan-hai-kwan to Newchwang, and Canton to Chengtoo.
2. Anglo German:—
   Tientsin to Chinkiang.
3. Anglo Italian:—
   Taiyuen to Si-ngan and Siangyung.
4. German:—
   Kiauchau to Tsinan.
   Kiauchau to Ichow.
5. French:—
   Langson to Yunnan.
   Langson to Canton.
   Naruning to Pakhoi.
   Laokai to Yunnan.
6. Belgian:—
   Ching-ling to Hankow.
7. Russian:—
   Port Arthur to Novo. Tsurukhaitui.
   Vladivostock to Nuguta and Manchurian main line.
   Kipin to Manchurian main line.
   Pac-ting to Tai-Yuen.
8. American:—
   Wu-chang to Canton.

—"Shanghai Press."

INSTRUCTIVE AND INTERESTING.

In this morning's issue of the *Gazette* will be found one of a series of articles which may be read with interest as well as with profit. The articles are ostensibly written as advertisements for the "*Encyclopaedia Britannica*," but they treat on the subjects of History, Science, Literature, Hygiene, Philosophy, Economy, Theology, Law, Art, &c., in a manner that will impart valuable information to the uninformed, as well as refresh the memories of those whose ideas on these interesting subjects have "become rusty."

THE REBELLION IN CENTRAL CHINA.

ANOTHER REPORTED MURDER.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Ichang on January 13, says:—A foreign priest accompanied by members of the Roman Catholic Church, old and young, has been escorted to Ichang from the perfecture of Shihnan, by a detachment of soldiers under the command of the Shihnan "Chentai" or Brigadier General. When the "Kuling" came up last trip she landed 100 soldiers from Wuchang at Itu, 20 miles below Ichang. Itu is at the mouth of a small river which, with its branches, runs through the disturbed districts of Changlo and Changyang. At high water this small river is navigable for a considerable distance inland. The soldiers were going into the neighbourhood of these two last-mentioned places. So now, round about Ichang, at distances of 50 and 100 miles or more, camps have been fixed and we hope in this way the rebles may be checked and peace reign again. Two small gunboats one a little larger than a steam launch, belonging to the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung arrived here last week. They carry sixpounders and machine guns. The larger boat has now left but the smaller is still here.

There is a great endeavour on the part of the officials to put down rebels and preserve the peace of the country.

A REPORTED MURDER.

We heard of a Roman Catholic priest who had been missing for some time, that he had been surrounded by the rebels in the neighbourhood of Patung on his way to Ichang. He was killed, his body mutilated, and his heart and other organs taken out and eaten by his murderers. We wonder how long this state of things is to last. When will France or Britain step in and demand redress? The people in the city are terrorised by all the rumours, and look askance at us foreigners as we go about amongst them. Scholars are being withdrawn from the missions chools natives selling Christian books on the streets have great difficulty in finding purchasers, calendars with Christian truths stated and explained on them are being pulled down again in the shops and houses by those who bought and pasted them up a short time ago.

The Shasi and Kweilee arrived in port on Thursday. The Shasi was nine days out from Hankow and the Kweilee seven. There had been difficulty in navigating some of the crossings. The Shasi had 200 soldiers on board who were landed at Itu.

A REBEL SUCCESS.

I have been informed from the magistrate's "yamen" that a letter has been received from the magistrate at Itu giving news of an attack on the magistrate of Changlo by the rebels. The "yamen" was attacked the servants and runners ran off and the magistrate was seized and bound. The soldiers just landed at Itu will be sent off at once to the district.—"N. C." Daily News Cor.

CENTRAL CHINA NEWS.

THE MURDER OF MR. FLEMING.

A CHUNGKING correspondent writing on January 5, says:—The British Consul left here on the 23rd of December for Kueiyang in obedience to instructions received from H.M's Minister at Peking to negotiate with the local officials about the murder of Mr. Fleming. Complete evidence against eight persons, of whom three are officials and two gentry, has already been sent to Peking, but up to the present the Kueichou Governor has shown but little disposition to arrest them. The Governor was Treasurer at Chengtu during the 1895 riot, and was generally supposed to have had a hand in those outrages. He was afterwards promoted to Kueichou.

RELEASE OF PERE FLEURY.

A SHANGHAI telegram of January 23, says:—We have been most courteously advised by Pere Robert, "Procureurdes Missions Etrangeres" that he received yesterday morning from Monseigneur Chouvellon a telegram dated Chungking 2nd January, 2.30 p.m. announcing the release of Pere Fleury, who has been in captivity for several months in the hands of the brigand chief Yu Man-tze and whose death was recently announced happily erroneously.

YU MAN-TZE'S REVOLT.

Six regiments of soldiers were sent from Chengtu, just before Christmas, to the district occupied by Yu Man-tza, it being feared that some of the troops sent down in October were unreliable and likely to join the rebels, but whether they actually deserted or not it is difficult to find out.

A meeting occurred on the 27th of December between the Imperial troops and some of Yu's band. The report circulated by the Taotai was to the effect that 20 of the brigands were killed, while the Imperial troops only lost five. All reports are most contradictory and it is impossible totell what really happened. The millitary officials telegraphed from Lunchuan after the encounter for more arms and ammunition as Yu's followers were too numerous. These were despatched by the Taotai the next morning. The situation practically remains the same.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

The inactivity of the French Government regarding the settlement of this Yu Man-tze affair is, to all who are indirectly affected by it, most extraordinary. And they are not wanting in intelligence who predict a French dictatorship at Chengtu as the only possible solution of the difficulty, and only guarantee for the collection of the daily increasing indemnity. At this moment we read with much satisfaction that H.M.S. "Woodcock" has been commissioned for this port. A British gunboat at Chungking ought to have the effect of showing the French their play is understood, which being the case, the rebellion will be of no further use to them, and they can give ordery at Peking for it to be stopped and send their little bill for missions burned and converts ruined, one quarter of which to all right-thinking persons need never have happened and would not have happened if the Tsungli Yamen had been pulled up short in the beginning. N.-C. "Daily News" Cor.

FRENCH WAR SPECULATIONS.

DREAMS OF INVADING GREAT BRITAIN.

THE "Daily Telegraph" Paris correspondent says that the thoughts of the people in France are turned towards war with England in the strange belief that it is inevitable, and transmits a summary of certain violently anti-English articles which have appeared in the "Liberte" over the signature "Un Diplomate," and in many other jounals.

The diplomatist admits that he sees little hope of an arrangement in spite of the apparent calm that reigns in England just now. The British Government has its eyes on the Dreyfus affair, and is discounting a coming revolution in its calculations. This is Lord Salisbury's personal conviction. All England holds (he goes on to say) that war is necessary. This desire for war, he admits, is natural. For England knows "that France alone is a match for her to-day. She is also aware that we have drawn up a new naval programme, costing 800,000,000 francs; Russia is projecting one of 500,000,000 francs; and Germany a plan involving the expenditure of 350,000,000 francs. In three or four years these Powers will lay down the law to England as they please. And even supposing that the revenue of Great Britain permitted her to increase indefinitely the number of her battleships, a day must come when she will have to stop for lack of marines to man them. France must consequently be annihilated now or never."

The writer goes on to point out other reasons of an economic order for England's warlike designs. And then he puts the question, Should France fear the result? Should she give way, and accord the humiliating demands of Great Britain? The answer is a strong negative. A declaration of war would be a blessing to France. It would dispel for ever the Dreyfus nightmare. And the war itself would culminate in a series of bitter disappointments for England. To begin with, the British would make the unpleasant discovery that they could not take all France's Colonies. An attempt on Algeria and even on Tunis, for example, would end in disaster to the Saxon invaders. As for Indo-China it is equally safe, because England could not withdraw troops enough from India to make the conquest. The attempt to bottle up Frances navy would lead to no inconvenience, because provisions would reach the French people from and through Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and even Italy. Besides, it is a mistake to imagine that the victories or defeats gained or suffered at the outset would mean much in such a war. The French fleet would not be exposed to capture or destruction as the Spanish squadron was, nor would any of Spain's blunders be repeated by France. France would concentrate all her efforts upon the Channel and English soil. Her fleet would wait patiently for days, or it might be weeks, for the favourable opportunity offered by a dense fog of twelve hours, and then 50,000 men would be landed in England.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 8th February 1899:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1898-99	16,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 4th February 1899	15,176,000
3 Balance to be remitted from 5th February 1899 to 31st March 1899	824,000

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—FEBRUARY 11.

10 p.m.	75·6

SUNDAY—FEBRUARY 12.

6 a.m.	77·1
10 a.m.	77·2
2 p.m.	80·8
4 p.m.	81·8

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

THE Anglo-Egyptian Convention (of which the text was reproduced last week) was commented on in the serious French Press with marked reserve and moderation. The semi-official "Temps" shows that M. Delcasse was well aware of the fact that if the French people have to choose, as some politicians affirm they must, between England and Germany, they will choose England, from whom they have much to expect, as well as much to fear. Referring to the Convention, that organ said;—

With the Soudan under the authority of Great Britain Egypt must shortly share the same fate. The farce of evacuation is at an end. England places her hand on the Valley of the Nile, and she will never loosen her grasp. That result was not altogether unforeseen. Those who took the trouble to reflect knew long ago that the promises of 1884 and 1890 had become a dead letter. In presence of an accomplished fact—if it is so, or when it shall have become irrevocable—it is advisable not to sulk and to dispute about what is irreparable; but to seek arrangements and transactions. That is the theory of the masters in politics. Experience has shown it to be true. The taking possession of Egypt—if it is definitely accomplished, or when it shall be done—will entail compensations.

The "Liberte," which at first denounced the Convention in angry tones, on Sunday showed a spirit of resignation tempered by hopes of "solid compensation."

In the meantime (wrote the *Standard* correspondent at Paris) the members of the French Government have, since the Fashoda incident, preserved an attentive silence. They have, so to say, been listening to the voice of the nation, and one of the things the people have made very plain is that they fail to see why France should act as the champion of Europe in the Egyptian Question.

M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu wrote in the "Economist Francaise":—

We accept tacitly, without taking any engagement for the future, the mater-of-fact situation of England on the Nile. Whatever the English may say, that is friendly conduct on our part. We should even be disposed, so far as we are concerned, to grant the British Government certain facilities in Egypt, provided it did not derive from them any advantage from the point of view of the ulterior future of the country. Thus we could admit that England, as guardian of Egypt, should employ to defray the cost of the Soudan campaign and of public works of irrigation the superfluous portion of the Reserve Fund of the Caisse de la Dette. If we are not mistaken that is, at any rate

A PROOF OF GOOD FRIENDSHIP;

but that would not be a doctrinal consecration of the matter-of-fact situation of England in the land of the Pharaohs. As to recognising the definitive protectorate of Great Britain over Egypt, it is clear we could not enter into engagements for Europe in that affair. Moreover, the recognition would constitute such a complete abandonment of our traditions, such a renunciation of our former and present influence there, and such a betrayal of our historic clientele, that no such thing could be demanded of us.

Nevertheless, almost in the next line, M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu allows it to be seen that his fine words are nothing but a manner of bargaining. To examine "such a serious and delicate question" and to see "how far it might be possible to satisfy England without acting in too flagrant contradiction with French history, and without betraying the French Mediterranean "clientele," it would, according to M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu, who on that point agrees with M. Etienne, be necessary for Great Britain "to offer us at least a solid compensation, and that solid compensation could be no other than Siam." Then, after describing the situation in Siam as most serious, owing to its weak and capricious Governmet, he says:—It England left us perfectly free to act in that country under the condition which we would accept to maintain the existing equality with ours for her imports, we might make concessions to England in Egypt. A division of Siam, leaving England all the Malacca Peninsula, and placing Bangkok and the rest of the country under our protectorate, would also be a solution which would ensure our good relations in Asia, and which might facilitate an arrangement concerning Newfoundland. In M. Beaulieu's opinion the immediate contact of France and England in two well administered countries is preferable to the maintenance of

A PRETENDED BUFFER STATE

which is a permanent hotbed of intrigue. Whose intrigue, however, M. Beaulieu is careful not to specify. The "Rappel" remarked:—So, then, the Soudan has become British, and has been reopened to international commerce. If we were more enterprising and more active we should profit by our position in Africa to compete with the British in the new markets. That would be much better than recrimination against the policy of our neighbours across the Channel or the Rhine. The Gaulois observed that the present "de facto" position of the Egyptian Question seems to be irrevocably established. It considers that it is useless to indulge in vain recriminations, and recognises that Great Britain, through the sacrifices she has made for the reconquest of the Soudan, has obtained incontestable rights to certain privileges. At the time, the journal adds, the primordial interests of the other Powers must not be injured. The Echo de Paris, after expressing the opinion that Egypt will undergo the same fate as the Soudan, continued as follows:—It may be said that the Egyptian Question is now solved in the British sense. It has been juggled with in a very supperior manner by British statesmen, for the Egyptian Question is indisputably dominated and overwhelmed by the question of the Soudan, and whoever governs the Soudan, thereby possessing the keys of the Nile, will govern the whole of Egypt. Writing in the Autorite," M. Paul de Cassagnac said:—"We might just as well not have colonies if they are to pass under British domination. After the settlement of the Newfoundland and Madagascar Questions, England will raise other difficulties, for she desires the annihilation of maritime France or war." The "Koinisshe Zeitung," in commenting on the Convention, declared that "the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty does not mean anything less than the formal announcement of an English protectorate in the Soudan," and continued:—The establishment of a British protectorate over the Soudan brings the Egyptian Question to a solution which was

EASY TO BE FORESEEN

after the success of the Egyptian and British arms, but which the French obstinately refused to acknowledge. Perhaps it is not wrong to suppose that the bitter speeches and the still more bitter Blue Books were only made to prepare France for the acknowledgment of the now settled facts that the British protectorate over the Soudan is an accomplished matter, and that the evacuation of Egypt is a thing of the past for ever. Germany and the Germans have no reason to be as indignant as the French at England's action. The resolute civilising work of the British will lead to opening up new territories for German trade, especially as no special privileges are to be granted to the subjects of any Power..... The Soudan Convention will lead, in the first place, to a new international situation three, as the Soudan henceforth will be under the condominium of the British and the Egyptian Governments. In Egypt now, as well as before, Egyptian supremacy remains recognised, and only one flag—the Egyptian—shows this to the outer world, though not much can be done in Egypt which Lord Cromer and the British Government would consider disagreeable. In the Soudan, on the other hand, the two flags of England and Egypt are flying side by side, as they were hoisted side by side on the fortress of the conquered town of Omdurman after the Khalifa's defeat, as a permanent witness that both England and Egypt have united in ruling the Soudan, which now has been completely separated from Egypt by the Anglo Egyptian Convention.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY M. DELCASSE.

IN the French Chamber on Monday (Jan. 24) there was a debate on foreign policy, the subject chiefly discussed being the difficulties which have arisen between France and Great Britain. M. d'Estournelles, formerly Councillor to the Embassy in London, opened the debate with a speech, in which he argued that both France and England had committed mistakes in reference to the Fashoda affair, but deprecated a policy of avowed hostility to this country, and condemned the colonial megalomania.

Other deputies having spoken, M. Ribot ascended the Tribune. He observed that he had always held the view that France and Great Britain ought to advance in agreement with one another for the common good and the welfare of the world. That was the policy of Thiers and of Gambetta, the policy of Gladstone, and, he believed, of Lord Salisbury. No responsible man could wish for a war between England and France. The latter had been accused of pursuing a mean and shuffling policy towards Great Britain. That charge was neither true nor just. The French were a peace-loving people, and they had proved it. The speaker proceeded to examine the Newfoundland and Madagascar Questions, and affirmed the validity of the rights acquired by France under the Treaty of Utrecht. The language of the British despatches in the Madagascar Blue Book, he declared, was not such as should have been addressed to France and the attitude of England in the matter was not just. French rights in Madagascar were indisputable. France was mistress of her own tariffs, and could modify them. That was a matter for the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but France could not allow it to be said that in consenting thereto she was violating solemn engagements. Turning, then, to the question of Egypt, M. Ribot said that this matter had always weighted and continued to weigh on the relations of France with England. He affirmed that the latter could never maintain a claim to establish her protectorate over Egypt without the assent of all Europe.

M. DELCASSE'S DECLARATION.

M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, closed the debate for the day with a review of the general situation. As to Anglo French relations, he began with a declaration that none of the difficulties between the two countries were incapable of a pacific solution. M. Delcasse continued:—"It was in this spirit that I settled the Fashoda incident. At the outset there was a desire in France to dictate to the Minister the attitude he was to take up. Then, when the incident was seen to assume an exceptional gravity, every one was silent—a silence was maintained more edifying than any speeches. I was not unaware that after the capture of Khartoum a flotilla was to go up the Nile. A conflict had to be averted, and I informed the British Government that we would carry on in the South that work of civilisation with Great Britain would conduct in the North, hoping that Great Britain would accept our co-operation. . . . But Great Britain reminded us that she had made known, through Sir Edward Grey in 1895, that any foreign intervention in the Valley of the Nile would be regarded as an unfriendly act, and that Marchand's arrival at Fashoda might give rise to a conflict." The solution at which the Government arrived, continued M. Delcasse, was the one in conformity with good sense, and with the true interests of France. Her honour had not been at stake. Very criminal would the man be who would lightly raise such a point. Loud applause greeted this statement, which was resumed when M. Delcasse exclaimed: "As for myself, I feel that I have done all my duty in sparing the two countries a redoubtable conflict." M. Delcasse concluded as follows:—

"To-day, as yesterday, only preoccupied with the care of her essented interests, France with calm dignity was

READY TO EXAMINE AND CONSIDER ALL QUESTIONS

with the determination not to pretend to anything but the maintenance of her rights, and with the hope that these rights would be recognised, but with the confidence that she stood at the discretion of no one. It had been said that the French Revolution must be taken as a whole; but the history of France was a whole from which no portion could be eliminated. For his part, he had never forgotten that he was the representative of what Gambetta had called the highest moral personality of the world. It was therefore imperative to follow a wise, clear-sighted policy which, having an aim in view, concerned itself with the means for its attainment. Such was the policy of the Government. To carry it through it was however, necessary to have the constant support of the Chamber."

The Minister's speech was loudly applauded from all parts of the House, and the debate was then adjourned until the next day, when however the debate was, "Time" correspondent says, "short and dull."

Referring to M. Delcasse's statement in the debate on Tuesday that he was prepared to examine any reasonable proposition made on the part of Great Britain, the "Siecle" contained the following:—

We may say that the negotiations between the representatives of the two countries are being actively pursued both in Paris and London. The interviews between our Ambassador and the Foreign Office are numerous; but still more numerous are the interviews between the British Ambassador in Paris and M. Delcasse. No fewer than five meetings have taken place between Sir E. Monson and M. Delcasse within the past fortnight. Even on Sunday evening last the British Ambassador went to the Quai d' Orsay, and had a long conference with our Minister of Foreign Affairs in reference to the various points on which differences exist between the two countries. There are reasons for supposing that the negotiations are proceeding in a spirit of conciliation and peace, and that they will result in an equitable solution.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON ON INDIA.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES.

BRITISH ADMINISTRATION ESSENTIAL.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P., was present on Jan. 25, at the annual dinner of the Chiswick Constitutional Club, at which Lieutenant-Colonel Shipway occupied the chair. Lord George Hamilton, in responding to the toast of "The Houses of Parliament and our Member," said:—

I find myself as Secretary of State not unfrequently described in the Indian Press as irreconcilably hostile to native aspiration and to any change of existing conditions which can tend to their elevation. My critics are wrong; I am hostile to any proposals or schemes which directly or indirectly tend to subvert or weaken British rule in India, but subject to this governing condition, my earnest desire is to advance in every way that is feasible the moral, the intellectual, and the material condition of India's many nationalties. When we speak of British rule let us realise what it has done and is doing in India. It is British rule and British rule alone, that has stopped India from being the happy hunting ground of the oppressor, and has converted it into a sanctury for the oppressed. Up to the date of British dominion minorities had for centuries bullied majorities, sect had oppressed sect, caste had excommunicated caste, but with the advent of British rule the equality of the law was established between all races and sects, and under our equable rule rights of the humble, the poor, and the peaceable have been put on a level with those of the powerful, the rich, and the turbulent. There are some enjoying under this protection liberty and advancement who think that they would better themselves if the British personality in the Civil Service and the Army were largely reduced or withdrawn. I believe that British establishments in India are now maintained at a minimum strength considering the work in every emergency that they have to perform, and any attempt to replace any considerable portion of their present establishments by natives would

VITIATE THE EFFICIENCY OF OUR ADMINISTRATION

and diminish the utility of our rule. It is in times of tension that the strong and the weak links in a chain are separately and adequately tested. In India we have had troubles of many kinds, but in every instance whether it be plague, famine, or war, it is to the European official and officer that the natives of all classes look for guidance and salvation. I fully recognise the intellectual aptitude and hearty co-operation of the native Civil Service, and the splendid courage and devotion to duty of the Native Army; but it is the leadership of the European that obtains from the native the fullest measure of his ability and elicits from him his highest attributes and qualities. I have spent many years of my life at the India Office and when I ponder over the almost insoluble difficulties of the position we have to face I wonder, not at the defects of the system we have reared, but at the amazing success it has achieved. By a curious destiny a self-governing Western community, full of initiation and energy, has become linked over the sea with the fortunes of multitudinous races in the East, upon whom the impress of a far older but more stationary civilisation has been indelibly stamped. In each civilisation there is much to admire and something to condemn, but to take and blend that which is best in the different systems, so as to apply it as a whole

FOR INDIA'S BENEFIT,

and to select the best qualified individuals from each community to work in combination this hybrid administration, is a task taxing the highest attributes of statesmanship, and necessitating patience, prescience, caution, and firmness. Unfortunately, many of the critics of the Indian Government do not possess these qualities, nor are they drawn from the most stable and influential sections of Indian or British society. Their whole course of conduct seems to be prompted by the idea that a panacea for all India's difficulties is the adoption of the British Constitution and the ideas and institutions it fosters. They seem to think such institutions will flourish in any soil, without Englishmen to tend them, and even under conditions were irreconcilable racial and religious feuds of many centuries take the place of a homogeneous and consolidated nationality. The last three Indian Viceroys were all born and bred in an atmosphere of Liberalism—Lord Dufferin, Lord Ladsdowne, and Lord Elgin. They are all men of high character and great attainments, possessing broad and sympathetic qualities. Each was a successful Viceroy; but, because they were compelled to repudiate immature theories, their work has been belittled and their characters attacked. In this country there is an earnest desire among all ranks of politicians to do justice to India, yet from the extravagance of the criticisms passed upon Indian officials, and the impracticability of the alterations suggested, the whole tone and conduct of Indian debates in the House of Commons has become lowered, and those who now pretend to represent India carry in that assembly neither weight nor influence; and when they speak they only succeed in uniting against their propositions all the ablest men on both sides of the House. This makes my work the easier, but for the sake of India I deplore this declension.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

THE following particulars are taken from the annual Indian circular issued by Messrs. R. W. Carter and Co.:—The total shipments of specie from Gravesend by the P. and O. steamers to the East during the year 1898 were 10,324,777l., of which 4,713,755l., was in gold and the remainder in silver, against a total of 13,722,062l. in 1897, showing a decrease of 3,397, 285l. From the Mediterranean ports the exports were 67,038l. (56,269l. in gold and 10,769l. in silver). The total amount of telegraphic transfers and drafts sold by the Government of India was 25,96,51,405 Rs. realising 17,239,693l., an increase of 12,33,97,382 Rs. as compared with the previous year, and of 8,696,344l. in the sterling amount. During the year the highest price of the Rupee Three-and-a-Half per cent. Loan of 1854-55 was 64 3-4, in January, and the lowest 61 7-16 in October and November.

THE CZAR'S EIRENICON.

THE *Times* correspondent wrote from St. Petersburg, on Jan. 16 (delayed in transmission):—

It is now related that it was General Kuropatkin's request for more money to increase the pay of officers and to acquire the new gun that first caused the Czar and his Minister of Finance to ask themselves where the demands of the War Department were going to stop. A secret commission of the four Ministers of War, Marine, Finance, and Foreign Affairs then sat to advise the Czar on the subject. One of the greatest military authorities in Russia, General Dragomiroff, has severely criticised and rejected as impracticable the ideas and suggestions of M. Blokh, whose book is supposed to have made such an impression upon the Emperor in connection with his Majesty's proposal. Besides the army there are the self-constituted politicians in the Press and society who imagine that the military prestige of Russia will suffer, to the detriment of her great missions in the Far and the Near East. Such opinions are, of course, not openly expressed, and cannot be supposed to have the slightest significance.

COUNT MURAVIEFF'S CIRCULAR.

We published last week a summary of Count Muravieff's second circular on the Czar's proposals, which was furnished by the "Times" correspondent at St. Petersburg. A day or two afterwards Reuter's agent at the Russian capital was induced to forward a denial of the accuracy of this summary, a "dementi" which the "Times" correspondent denounces as "audacious." He is justified by the

FULL TEXT OF THE CIRCULAR

which was published in the "Official Gazette" on Tuesday. It was addressed on Dec.30, 1898, by Count Muravieff to the representatives of the Powers:—

When in the month of August last my august master instructed me to propose to the Governments which have representatives in St. Petersburg the holding of a conference with the object of seeking more efficacious means for assuring to all peoples the blessings of real and lasting peace, and, before all, in order to put a stop to the progressive development of the present armaments, there appeared to be no obstacle in the way of the realisation, at no distant date, of this humanitarian scheme.

The cordial manner in which the step taken by the Imperial Government was greeted by nearly all the Powers could not fail to strengthen this view. While highly appreciating the sympathetic terms in which the adhesions of most of the Powers were drafted, the Imperial Cabinet also feels lively satisfaction at the testimonies of the very warm approval which have been addressed to it and continued to be received from all classes of society in various parts of the globe.

Notwithstanding the strong current of opinion which set in in favour of the ideas of general pacification, the political horizon has undergone a sensible change in this last respect. Several Powers have undertaken fresh armaments, striving to further increase their military forces, and in the presence of this uncertain situation, it might be asked whether the Powers considered the present moment opportune for the international discussion of the ideas set forth in the circular of Aug. 12 (Old Style), 1898. Hoping however, that the elements of trouble agitating the political spheres will soon give place to a calmer disposition, of a nature to favour the success of the proposed conference, the Imperial Government is of opinion that it would be possible to proceed forthwith to a preliminary exchange of views between the Powers with the object:—

(*a*) Of seeking without delay means for putting a stop to the progressive increase of military and naval armaments, a question the solution of which becomes evidently more and more urgent in view of the fresh extension given to these armaments; and

(*b*) Of preparing the way for a discussion of the questions relating to the possibility of preventing armed conflicts by the pacific means at the disposal of international diplomacy.

In the event of the Powers considering the present moment favourable for the meeting of a conference on these bases, it would certainly be useful for the Cabinets to come to an understanding on the subject of the programme of their labours. The proposals to be submitted for international discussion at the conference could, in general terms, be summarised as follows:—

1. An understanding not to increase for a fixed period the present effective of the armed military and naval forces, and at the same time not to increase the Budgets pertaining thereto, a preliminary examination of the means by which a reduction might even be effected in future in the forces and Budgets above mentioned.

2. To prohibit the use in the armies and fleets of any new kind of fire-arms whatever and of new explosives, or any powders more powerful than those now in use, either for rifles or cannon.

3. To restrict the use in military warfare of the formidable exlosives already existing and to prohibit the throwing of projectiles or explosives of any kind from balloons or by any similar means

4. To prohibit the use in naval warfare of submarine torpedo-boats, or plungers, or other similar engines of destruction; to give an undertaking not to construct vessels with rams in the future.

5. To apply to naval warfare the stipulations of the Geneva Convention of 1864, on the basis of the Articles added to the Convention of 1868.

6. To neutralise ships and boats employed in saving those overboard during or after an engagement.

7. To revise the declaration concerning the laws and customs of war elaborated in 1874 by the Conference of Brussels, which has remained unratified to the present day.

8. To accept in principle the employment of the good offices of mediation and facultative arbitration in cases lending themselves thereto, with the object of preventing armed conflicts between nations; an understanding with respect to the mode of applying these good offices and the establishment of a uniform practice in using them.

It is well understood that all questions concerning the political relations of States and the order of things established by treaties, as generally all questions which do not directly fall within the programme adopted by the Cabinets must be absolutely excluded from the deliberations of the Conference.

In requesting you, Monsieur, to be good enough to apply to your Government for instructions on the subject of my present communication, I beg you at the same time to inform it that, in the interest of the great cause which my august master has so much at heart, his Imperial Majesty considers it advisable that the Conference should not sit in the capital of one of the Great Powers, where so many political interests are centred, which might, perhaps, impede the progress of a work in which all the countries of the universe are equally interested.

With regard to the circular, M. Blowitz writes:—

The really curious thing is that the circular says that no question can be introduced intended to alter the order of things established by treaties. Now, all the treaties signed since the treaty of 1815 have been accepted without resistance by the signatories to them. It is not those, therefore, that are referred to. The Treaty of Frankfurt is the only one against which France even to-day has never ceased to protest; but, according to the clause just cited, it cannot be brought up before the conference, whereas the former rulers of Tuscany, Modena, Parma, Naples, and the Roman Legations, with the Pope at their head, may come forward with a request for the maintenance of the treaty of 1815, since no treaty has consecrated the taking over of these States by Italy and since even the occupation of Rome has been consecrated by no treaty.

I do not know whether Count Muravieff is aware of this anomaly, since, according to his last circular, France alone would not have the right to introduce before the conference the proposal to modify, alter, or suppress the Treaty of Frankfurt. It will in fact, be a very curious thing to note whether Count Muravieff has taken into account in inserting this clause the consequences to which it leads, or whether he inserted it without calculating what might be its results.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The following are selections from English and Continental Press comments:—

The "Times," while paying a tribute to the generosity of the sentiments that inspired the schemes, regards them as impracticable, and continues: "It is unfortunate that, coincidently with the Czar's efforts to bring about limitation of armaments, Russia should be displaying feverish haste to add to her navy, to her army, and to the strategical railways which enable her to use her armies to the best advantage—that is to say with the most crushing effect upon her neighbours. This does not imply the very smallest aspersion upon the perfect good faith of the Czar. It merely shows that he is not the unfettered autocrat which many imagine him to be, and that the secular policy even of his own country is in no degree affected by his personal sentiments of humanity and generosity. Russia is the European Power which can most easily rest content with the vast defensive forces already at her disposal. She is practically unassailable, and there is no Power that has anything to gain by attacking her. Apart from the moderate army required to defend the salient points at which she comes in contact with less civilised neighbours, she has no need of vast warlike preparations. Yet, in spite of her unique position, the severity of the strain imposed by these preparations upon her resources, and the pacific aims and sentiments of her ruler, Russia is actually taking the lead both by land and by sea in adding to her warlike expenditure. Does not this go far to prove that in the present condition of the world the Czar's schemes for reducing military burdens are as Utopian as they are in the abstract admirable f......The thing is utterly impracticable, and were it practicable would not in the smallest degree promote the humane ends that the Czar has in view."

The "Standard" does not think the extraordinary remedies for Militarism "which the master of many legions is anxious to propound" become more convincing the more they are examined; and after remarking on their "well-meant futility," the journal says:—"There is, if we may say so without offence, an amateurishness about some of the items that is not usually characteristic of Russian statecraft! In peace or war. If we may judge the whole composition by its style, we should be inclined to say that it is rather the work of an aspiring beginner than that of a practised hand. It has some of the naive simplicity of youth."

In discussing the details of the Czar's proposals, the "Standard" expresses the opinion that "the affection of the French nation for its imperial patron must be severely tried by the implied condemnation of the submarine torpedo-boat which is, for the moment, quite the popular idol in France. There is one way of bringing about the end desired by the Czar, and that is by so reducing armies that they could not be used for offensive purposes. If Russia would care to try the experiment, she could at least attempt it with less risk than most of her neighbours and rivals."

The "Daily News" describes the keynote of Czar's second circular as the "Arrest of Armaments first," and emphasises this point as being the kernel of the proposals. "It is at once the most practicable and the most fruitful of them all. Count Muravieff, gives it, we are glad to see, marked precedence. In his preliminary definition of the general objects he suggests that the conference should 'prepare the way for a discussion of the question affecting arbitration; but that it should 'seek without delay to stop the progressive increase of armaments.' Similarly in Count Muravieff's detailed list of questions which the conference might discuss, he gives again the first place to a proposal for an international agreement not to increase for a fixed period the war forces or war budgets of the world. This was the idea propounded many years ago by Sir Robert Peel. It is one which the British Government ought to support by every means in its power."

As to the French papers:—

The "Republique Francaise" points out that it simply includes a collection of subjects out of which the Powers may previously arrange a programme of discussion. It thinks there is little chance of the clause on submarine boats being included in such programme. The "Debats" does not think that the Powers will easily renounce new explosives or warlike devices but there may be talk on these, and there is no danger in putting them on paper. The "Temps" expects the preliminary discussion to show what is practical and what is not. To the latter class belongs, it thinks, the idea of fixing the proportions of armaments and of prohibiting new engines of warfare. An international mediation office, on the other hand, seems to the "Temps" quite feasible.

The "Siecle," like the "Temps," considers that the one clause of the present circular which deserves to be studied with every attention is that which concerns the project of instituting facultative arbitration between nations with the object of preventing hostilities. It, however, points out that in so far as France is concerned, a state of things was created some thirty years ago which must disappear before France could think of laying down arms.

The "Figaro" thinks that there are some points of Count Muravieff's programme which the Powers might perhaps find it possible to agree to if they were all animated with the same humanitarian spirit which prompted the Emperor Nichols II, But it would be almost impossible to the various Governments to agree to several of the proposed clauses.

M. Desmoulins in the "Gaulois," seems to regard the Czar's proposals as nothing but a noble dream, which it will be impossible to realise; add the *Matin*, which has opened its columns to a subscription for the building of a submarine boat, says, it is quite sure that Count Muravieff's circular will not prevent anyone from putting his name down on the list.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

THE PEACE TREATY.

THE Washington correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on Sunday, Jan. 22:—Senator Davis has rejected the proposal of the "Antis," or opponents of the Peace Treaty, to permit the ratification of the Treaty if it is amended by a declaration in favour of the ultimate renunciation of sovereignty in the Philippines. He even declined to consider ratification upon the condition that a simple resolution should be passed analogous to the Cuban declaration. He added that he would call for a vote after debate adequate for an expression of the views of the Administration, and when assured of a sufficient number of supporters in the Senate. Being urged to avoid the necessity of an extra Session for the appropriation of the 20,000,000 to be paid to Spain in respect of the Philippines, he said it was unnecessary to pay this sum until the ratifications were exchanged and that this matter could conveniently be arranged. This attitude of resistance to the pressure exercised by the "Antis" is claimed as a victory by those who applaud it, and also by those who assert that they have compelled it to be taken.

The "Times" correspondent at Philadelphia, telegraphing on Jan. 24, said:—Senator Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, is not pressing the peace treaty in the Senate, being convinced that more than one-third of the Senators will not ratify it without some limiting amendment. The President has been informed of the situation, and the decision evidently is that action shall not be pressed till ratification is certain. There is a probability that the treaty will go to an extra session of the Senate called after March 4.

A Reuter telegram from Washington, of same date said:—Agoncillo's secretary to-day lodged with the State Department a communication which according to common expectation will mark a critical stage in the Philippine question.

The Committee on Foreign Relations to-day says a Reuter telegram from Washington of Jan. 25 discussed the situation in respect of the Peace Treaty devoting especial attention to the proposal that an early vote should be taken. The Committee decided to accept practically the proposal made by Senator German that a vote should be taken after a ten days' debate. The supporters of the treaty in the Committee still express generally the opinion that it will be ratified. They admit, however, that there is apparently an adverse vote large enough to prevent the ratification of the treaty; but they believe some of the opponents of the measure will change front before the decision of the Senate is given. There was no disposition manifested in the Committee to accept a compromise on the treaty. The senate this afternoon went into executive session, during which it was agreed unanimously to take the vote on the Peace Treaty at three o'clock in the afternoon of Feb. 6. A motion that the treaty should be considered in open session had been previously rejected.

The native journal "Independencia," which is now published at Malolos, contains an unusually vindictive article, in which, commenting on the situation, it says the Americans have been trying all the time to incite the Filipinos to commence hostilities and are meanwhile tricking the natives for the purpose of gaining time to bring out reinforcements. The writer also says the proclamation which was suppressed, and for which Arevalo was arrested, appears to have hit the nail on the head. The Filipinos, he urges, need fear nothing, for the American soldiers are completely demoralised, and are unwilling to fight a free people, who only demand their rights. The idea of possible deception is probably more general than the authorities are aware. A Filipino officer recently said it was ridiculous of the Americans to think that the Filipinos would believe they were bringing more troops and warships to establish a Protectorate over a country for which 20,000,000 dols. had been paid to Spain, The Malolos Government remains inflexible. Aguinaldo is determined to stand firm, and he seems to have welded all factions together for the present at all events.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE PEACE CRUSADE.

Replying to Mr. Stead, Lord Roberts, in a letter reproduced in "War against War," says:—

"I am in entire concurrence with your remark that, there is no one so keenly alive to the horrors of war as men who have made it.' Where I differ from you is as to the best and surest means of avoiding war so far as that is possible in our militant state of being. I believe that peace can be most effectually secured by being prepared for war, while you apparently believe that a general disarmament is the only remedy. As I said in a speech I made at Portsmouth a short time since, in my opinion general disarmament can only be arrived at when all the nations of the civilised world agree to rest content with what they have got and never strive for anything more. To forswear the acquisition of territory in any part of the world on any pretext or for any purpose whatever, for the needs of commerce or for their own aggrandisement, is to be satisfied to allow the uncivilised parts of the globe to remain in the hands of brutal and barbarous governments. But so long as any one nation desires to extend her dominion for any purpose whatever or conceives it to be her duty to make known the blessings of civilisation to the millions who are still steeped in ignorance and barbarism, so long must we expect that there will be work of Navies and Armies to do, and so long must Navies and Armies be kept ready and efficient for that work.

"I am with you entirely in your desire to avoid all wars and fighting as far as possible without loss of honour; but situated as we are I fail to see how wars can altogether be avoided, and I am strongly of opinion that the youth of the nation should continue to be taught to consider it an honourable and a glorious privilege to be allowed to belong to our Navy and Army services in which they may at any moment be called to lay down their lives in defence of the interests of their country. In short, I think that this world is still too imperfect to justify any action being taken which might possibly tend to diminish the martial spirit of our race. There is another point of view from which the measure you advocate must be regarded, namely, What would be the fate of the inhabitants of the civilised nations if they were to deprive themselves of all means of defence against the barbarians, who outnumber them by many millions!"

H.M.S. COLLINGWOOD IN COLLISION.

A TRAINING SHIP'S NARROW ESCAPE.

EXCITING SCENE OFF DEVONPORT HARBOUR.

AN alarming collision, which nearly resulted in a serious disaster, occurred on Monday, January 23, at the entrance to Devonport Harbour.

The battleships Benbow, Collingwood, and Colossus forming part of the Reserve Squadron which has just been dispersed after a protracted stay at Portland, left Plymouth Sound about three o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of going into the harbour to be refitted, and to give leave to their crews. The Benbow led the way, and the vessels were within about five minutes' distance of each other. As the Collingwood rounded Devils Point, a number of spectators who had assembled on Mount Wise and on Mutton Cove Pier noticed that she was not keeping a proper course, but continued with her head towards Barnpool, where the seagoing training ship Curacoa was moored to a buoy well out of the way of navigation. Instead of the Collingwood being so steered as to keep inside the Cremyll buoy, she continued on a wrong course, and presently crashed into the Curacoa, striking her on the starboard quarter just below the water-line.

The noise caused by the collision was distinctly heard on shore, and the Curacoa was seen to heel over on the port side, roll to starboard, and then back again to port, after which she gradually righted herself. It was fortunate that the huge battleship was steaming slowly, for as she has a displacement of 9,500 tons, as compared with the Curacoa's 2,380 tons, it will be realised that had the Collingwood been steaming at greater speed she would probably have sent the smaller vessel to the bottom. The Collingwood's engines were promptly reversed, and the vessel stood for a time in midstream apparently disabled. Eventually, however, she went safely round the point to moorings in the harbour, thus removing the impression that prevailed on shore that her steering gear had failed to act. In the meantime, it was found that the Curacoa was taking in large quantities of water, and collision mats were got out and placed over the aperture in her side, and as an additional precaution, the Government tugs Atna, Perseverance, and Trusty were soon alongside her, and got their pumps to work. It was then found that several plates were badly strained, and the vessel was as soon as possible moved into the harbour and docked for repairs. She went into harbour with a tug lashed to her on each side, and the special service vessel, Traveller, in close attendance. It was then seen that she had a big list to starboard, and it is evident that she is considerably damaged below the water line. So far as can be ascertained the Collingwood has not sustained any serious injury. Those on board her attribute the accident to the fact that the Collingwood was caught by the swirl of the tide, which runs very strongly at Devil's Points, and was carried so swiftly towards the Curacoa that it was absolutely impossible to do anything to prevent the collision.

The Admiralty have been communicated with and it is understood that a Court of Inquiry will at once assemble at Devonport to investigate the cause of the accident.

The collision occasioned the greatest consternation among the boys on board the Curacoa, as most of them were below deck at the time, and were greatly alarmed at finding the vessel suddenly heeling over.

The docking of the Curacoa was only accomplished after very considerable difficulty owing to the heavy list of the vessel, and the dead weight of the water which had flooded several of her compartments. In order to dock her, therefore, it became necessary to engage the services of four gangs of shipwrights, besides a large number of riggers and labourers.

The damage done to the vessel is very serious. The boats on the starboard side are damaged, one of them being completely smashed, whilst the davits are bent in all directions. The deck fittings are also considerably injured. The most serious injury, however, is abaft the six-inch gun sponson, where the vessel was rammed by the Collingwood. She has a large hole in the plating, and the sponson itself is also damaged. So great was the list to starboard that when the ship was docked her side lights amidships were partly submerged. Although the water-tight doors and dead-lights over the side scuttles were promptly closed when the collision occurred, it was impossible to prevent the flooding of several compartments.

The arrangements for docking the ship were superintended by Rear Admiral H. J. Carr, Admiral Superintendent of the Dockyard, and Mr. H. R. Champness, the Chief Constructor, and orders were given that the pumps were to be kept working throughout the night. The dock will not be emptied until this morning, and it will only then be possible to ascertain the full extent of the damage the Curacoa has sustained.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, JANUARY 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Dr D Scully B	Major D S Lewis
Mr B Egerton B	Major R H Mahon
Mr F J Rowe B	Major J C Marsden
Mr W Merrett Bo	Capt H Bennet I M S
Lieut-Col C J L Stuart	Capt C A Fowler
Lieut-Col G H W O'Sullivan	Lieut C W G Richardson

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr C F White B Special leave commuted to furl on M C and extended to 9 mon	Major G M Baldwin D S O 2 mo
Mr C H M Roberts B 6 mo MC	Major G P Ranken 1 mo
Mr F Whymper B furl to Oct 1 1899	Capt C C Leveson-Gower to May 27 1899
Mr J W Oliver B furl to July 1 1899	Capt J A Brown 7 days
Mr F S P Lely Bo Cov 4 days' furl	Capt D G L Shaw 14 days
Col R K Ridgeway V C 1 year	Capt R W Sherard 10 days
Col J H Goldney C B 6 mo	Capt F L Vincent 5 days
Lieut-Col W S Birdwood 6 mo	Capt E M Reed 3 mo
Lieut-Col A W C Bell, 14 days	Capt H J Roche 4 mo
Lieut Col G F Francis 1 mo	Capt G T Mould 3 mo
Major L Vidal 14 days	Capt J N MacLeod 5 mo
Major G W Maxwell 7 days	Lieut C J Heath to April 14 1899
	Lieut W T C Poole 3 mo
	Lieut M E Nuttall 2 mo
	Lieut W S Traill 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr G W Place Bo Cov	Capt W P Anderson
Mr W F Cockell B	Capt J A Brown
Mr A M Long B	Capt C Finch
Mr W G Forbes B	Lieut W C W Hawkes
Mr R L Jones M	Lieut H L Tomkins
Mr H M Gibbs Bo	Lieut A N Lovell
Lieut-Col A W Bell	Lieut R de S Dudgeon
Major E W G K Maconchy	Engineer R Walker R I M
Major G P Ranken	

PURSUING THE KHALIFA.

SURRENDER OF FOLLOWERS.

TELEGRAPHING from Omdurman on January 26 Reuter's correspondent, says:—Over a thousand men of Ahmed Fedil's force which surrendered on the White Nile have arrived here, and 200 horses and many camels and cattle are now on the way to Omdurman. Col. Kitchener's column, which is marching against the Khalifa, occupied Aburukba, where a small body of the Khalifa's men surrendered. The Khalifa himself with the main body of his followers remains at Sherkiela. The Sheikhs and notables of Shakka have written to the Government, saying that they have already established its authority there, and requesting approval of their conduct, which was accorded. The Egyptian Arab outpost at Sofia has occupied Bara, to the north of El Obeid.

THE HENRY-REINACH LIBEL CASE.

IN the Assize Court, at Paris on January 27, the action brought by Mdme. Henry against M. Joseph Reinach for libelling her late husband came on for hearing. Most of the witnesses, of whom there is a great number, were present when the proceedings commenced, the officers who are to give evidence all appearing in mufti. Mdme. Henry appeared in the court in deep mourning. There was only a small crowd outside the Palais de Justice while the witnesses were arriving, but considerable animation prevailed in the lobbies of the building.

The case was called shortly after noon, and Me Labori, M. Reinachs counsel, immediately addressed the court, submitting arguments in favour of postponing the case until after the termination of the Dreyfus inquiry. He declared that the action brought against his client was merely the work of a political party reduced to the last extremities, a desperate attempt on the ever of the verdict in the revision proceedings. The suit had been instituted ostensibly to obtain satisfaction for the honour of a woman and a child. (Here Mdme. Henry commenced to weep, and Me. Labori expressed regret that his duty compelled him to allude to painful matters.) Continuing, counsel protested against the subscription which had been opened for glorifying, as he expressed it, the act of Henry who had become a forger in order to keep an honest man in prison.

He demanded that the case should be conducted on just lines, and should be postponed until the Court of Cassation had thrown light upon the Dreyfus affair, in which M. Reinach, like so many others, took the deepest interest.

The Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation, counsel declared, in spite of the insults heaped upon it and the attacks made against it daily, continued serenely to perform its work of justice. He himself bowed in advance before the decision to be given even by united chambers of the Court of Cassation, for it was the duty of all to bow to truth.

In conclusion, Me. Labori stated that he demanded an adjournment in the superior interest of justice, and protested against the accusation that the Revisionists insulted the Army as an infamous calumny.

WILD SCENES IN DUBLIN COUNCIL.

A RECORD FOR ROWDYISM.

THE first meeting of the new Borough County Council of Dublin, which was held in the City Hall on Monday, Jan. 24th was of the most disorderly and discreditable character. The scenes of violence and personal abuse exceeded anything ever witnessed even in the annals of the Dublin Corporation. The police authorities had apparently been warned, and as a precautionary measure a force of constables in charge of an inspector occupied the adjacent thoroughfares, and prevented crowds from assembling. The gates leading to the City Hall were close and guarded, and very few of the public were permitted to enter unless accompanied by a member of the Council. The gallery allotted to the public was packed by partisans of the two rival Nationalist parties, and the leading members were cheered and groaned as they arrived.

The Lord Mayor, Mr. Tallon, who was received with cheers and hisses, appealed at the outset for a fair hearing for all parties. He congratulated the city on the return of what were called Labour candidates. The first business transacted was the adoption of a resolution, moved by Councillor White, declaring unalterable devotion to the cause of national self-government for Ireland, and a determination to use every means to secure its triumph.

Mr. Brown said it augured badly that politics should be the first business introduced at the new Council, and in the interest of the city at large, he protested.

Alderman Ireland and Sir Robert Sexton also protested, and said it was a melancholy thing to see them commence their new career in this way.

The Lord Mayor said he would not be doing his duty if he did not allow this resolution to come on first, and he then declared the resolution carried unanimously.

Several members protested, and called for division but the Lord Mayor said he had given his decision. (Cries of "Shame.")

The Council then proceeded to elect a new Lord Mayor.

The re-election of Mr. Tallon having been moved, Mr. Clarke declared that the Labour party was in favour of the resolution—(laughter)—but in future they would not support any man for a second year in office. (Renewed laughter.)

Alderman Flanagan said some of them seemed to forget their promises, for it was one of the things they were all determined about, that no second year of the mayoralty should be given to any one. He therefore proposed Mr. Pile, the City High Sheriff.

Other Labour representatives having declared their intention of supporting the re-election of Mr. Tallon, they were received with groans and cries of "Weathercocks." They were also accused of having been "brought." Ultimately Mr. Tallon was re-elected, a result which was received with cheers and groans.

The next business was the selection of three persons whose names are to be sent forward to the Lord-Lieutenant for the office of High Sheriff and from this period forward the proceedings became of the most uproarious character. The Lord Mayor at one stage of the proceedings threatened to seek the aid of the police. The chief trouble arose over an attempt of the Parnellites to have Mr. Wm. Redmond's name put first on the list. The first fight took place between the anti-Parnellites and the Labour party who opposed the names of ex-Alderman M'Cabe, a victualler, being placed first on the list. The Labour party put forward Mr. Lenehan.

The Labour party were successful by five votes. The Unionists voted for their nominee. It was believed then that the matter was going to end quietly, but Mr. Leahy moved that Mr. Wm. Redmond's name be placed first on the list, and the storm broke out again.

Mr. Wm. Redmond said the question had been put as to whether he had allowed his name to be put forward on this occasion. When he entered the room he had not the slightest desire nor the slightest knowledge that his name would be put forward first for this office. He had been asked by Councillor Jones—(cries of "Rotten egg," and uproar)—what he had done for Ireland?

Mr. Jones—I did not say that.

At this time there was the greatest excitement in the room, those in the gallery hoothing at Mr. Jones, and crying at the top of their voices, "Bravo, Clare," "Give it to him Willy."

Mr. Redmond when order had been restored, said he desired to apologise to Mr. Jones. It was some other voice. (Cries of "Richardson and hisses.)"

The confusion here become so great that for a considerable time neither Mr. Redmond nor Mr. Richardson, both of whom addressed the chair, could be heard. Quietness having been again restored.

The Lord Mayor said he would be obliged to leave the chair if the speakers were not allowed to go on.

Mr. Richardson—What I meant when I used those words was—What had Mr. Redmond done in his capacity as a corporator, (Loud cries of "Oh oh" and hisses and hooting.)

M. Redmond, continuing, said he stood there with Parnell's flag in his hand, (Cheers.) Put him down, and they put that flag down as well. (Cheers, and cries of "Never," and "If you are beaten it is by the Tories.")

Mr. Ireland rose to a point of order but owing to the noise and the loud cries, he could not be heard.

The Lord Mayor asked if the policemen were there to clear the gallery.

Mr. Harrington thought it would be an unseemly thing to clear the gallery on the first day after the elections. (Cheers,) He appealed to the occupants of the gallery to consider that they had the honour of the city in their hands.

After some further wrangling, in which the occupants of the gallery played a conspicuous part, a division was taken, and Mr. Redmond was defeated by 32 votes to 25 Mr. Lenehan's name was accordingly put first on the list, whereupon Mr. Redmond walked across and shook Mr. Lenehan by the hand, and congratulated him, while the gallery cheered and groaned.

POLICY OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

AT SIXES AND SEVENS.

IN continuation of a series of lectures, and discussions at the National Liberal Club, London, a debate took place there on Monday, January 24, on the subject of Liberal policy.

Sir Robert Reid, Q.C., M.P., who was the Attorney-General in the late Liberal Government, opened the discussion. He remarked that the first outcome of the recent movements was an attempt to show that Liberal were divided into two irreconcilable camps on foreign policy. He did not know what might be the case with the leaders, but that was not the case with the Liberal party. There were certainly some questions upon which Liberals ought to make up their minds. Were they prepared to maintain our naval strength? He answered yes—without hesitation—(cheers) unless a corresponding reduction was obtained in the armaments of the other Powers. There was no effort we ought to spare to attain such diminution, although he feared the process would be longer than they could wish. Were they to continue expanding the British Empire or not. He would answer that. Whilst maintaining what we had, we ought to avoid the acquisition of further territory, unless we were absolutely driven to it. (Hear, hear.) We had no need of any more. (A laugh.) If any aggressive or aggrandising or quarrelsome policy was recommended by any statesmen whatever, Liberals should resist it to the last. (Cheers.) People had now come to think much more of such social questions as the better housing of the poor, provision for old age, and the prevention of drunkness. These were, in his view, by far the most important questions of the day. (Cheers.) If there was apathy in the Liberal party, it was due to a suspicion that politicians were generally trifling with such questions as these. He did not think that that suspicion was well founded, but the idea had been engendered by the unwise reserve too long maintained on these questions. (Hear hear.)

Mr Labouchere. M. P. was received with cheer, and in his favour the meeting relaxed its five minutes rule, so as to allow him ten minutes. But the hon. member said that as a Democrat he must decline to take advantage of that privilege, unless equality in that respect was accorded to the other speakers. He proceeded to express his agreement with Mr. Morley, and proclaimed his own continued opposition to Jingoism. He was against annexation, including the annexation of the Soudan. (Cries of "No, no," and "Yes.")

Lord Coleridge expressed disagreement with the conclusions of Mr. Labouchere, and did not believe that any Liberals really came within the usual definition of Jingoes. He thought the reasons given by Mr. Morley for his resignation were positively childish. Our working classes were proud of belonging to a country which ruled great dependencies. Let the Liberal leaders only give their party a vigorous lead, and the party would fight and follow. (Cheers.)

Captain Pirie said that in Scotland the demand for Home Rule, or rather home government all round, had of late greatly increased; but their desire was for subordinate assemblies.

The Hon. Mark Napier, in the course of a vigorous speech, declared that there were Jingoes in the room, hanging on to the tail of the Tory triumphal car. (Laughter.)

Mr. Castello denied that there were any Jingoes in the Liberal party, and Mr. Morley's contention to the contrary was a mischievous performance. ("No, no," and "Yes, yes.") He advised that the Liberal party should concentrate the energies upon one or two clear definite social issues of a wide reaching scope. (Cheers.)

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

SIXTY THOUSAND POUNDS MISSING.

A DARING robbery took place at Parr's Bank, Bartholomew Lane, London, on Monday, (Jan. 24) when notes to the value of £60,610 were stolen. It seems, from the "Morning Leader's" statement, that the notes were first missed about three o'clock in the afternoon, when a cashier, on going to a drawer in which bank of England notes to the value of many thousands are usually kept, discovered that the receptacle was absolutely empty. How the contents of the drawer could have been extracted without notice is inexplicable. The drawer itself is well inside the paying counter, and close by the seat of the chief cashier. It is moreover, in full view of something like thirty or forty clerks, and is constantly opened during business hours. At the moment when Mr. H. Hall, the cashier, discovered that the notes were missing the chief cashier was absent from his desk, but he returned within a few moments, and lost no time in communicating with the manager. It seems pretty clear that the thief or thieves must have been well acquainted with the bank's method of doing business. On Monday the note drawer, although not containing an unprecedentedly large amount was nevertheless somewhat fuller than is ordinarily the case, mainly on account of a brisk public response to the new issue of the Chartered Company, for which corporation Parr's act as bankers.

£40,000 RETURNED.

The annual meeting of Parr's Bank at Cannon Street Hotel, the chairman of the directors. Mr. Cecil Parr, before moving the adoption of the report, alluded to the theft of £60,000. The matter was still in the hands of competent detectives, and they would actively follow up any clue that might present itself, but he might announce, for the reassurance of share holders, that £33,000 was in £1000 notes, and there was only one case on record where a note for £1000 had been negotiated. £11,000 of the amount stolen was in notes of £500, and they were almost as difficult of negotiation, so that fully £47,000 would probably never figure as a loss. The Bank of England had made arrangements to give credit for the full amount. The dividend would as usual be 19 per cent. The Chairman concluded his motion for the adoption of the report by stating that he had a more pleasing piece of intelligence to give shareholders, and this was that £40,000 of large notes had just come back by post (Cheers.)

A shareholder asked if this intelligence was from a reliable source, and the Chairman replied that it was, but he did not propose to read it out to the meeting.

THE CAPE TO CAIRO ROUTE.

MR. RHODES' VIEWS.

MR. STEAD is printing some interviews in "War against War" on what might be done with the fourteen millions we shall spend in Great Britain on warships during the next five years, in addition to our present expenditure, if the Czar's proposals are not adopted.

Mr. Rhodes says he could complete his Cape to Cairo railway with this sum, and have four millions left. "Only 3229 miles out of the 6000 remain to be bridged," he said. "Seventy-five thousand pounds a year," Mr. Rhodes went on, "represents the difference between the money borrowed on private security and a loan raised with a Government guarantee. The average cost of making the line is £3000 a mile; 3229 miles remain to be laid—£9,687,000, or say £10,000,000.

"I must hasten back to the Cape," Mr. Rhodes continued. "In two months the elections for the sixteen seats created by the Redistribution Act will take place, and I cannot be absent from my post. I hope also to go to Egypt, possibly as far as Khartoum to arrange for the despatch of my iron telegraph poles up the Nile. But all these things must be arranged for on the spot. You can do more in one talk than in twenty letters."

"Will the line pass through German or Belgian territory on the way down Tanganyika?"

"That I shall know before I leave Europe. East or west is all the same to me so long as we get through. When the trans-continental telegrams begin to arrive the cost of telegraphing to the Cape will drop and the way will be clear for the railway."

"Are you not afraid of political complications?"

"Not at all. Why should there be any political complications? The trans-continental railway from Cape to Cairo will be a private enterprise, an industrial undertaking. Whether it passes through Belgian, or British, or Germany territory it will have to be subject to the laws of the State through which it runs. There is no political objection to railway concessions in Africa. The railway will be the salvation of the States through which it passes."

"And how long will it take by rail from Cape to Cairo?"

"Ten days from Alexandria to Cape Town, if we keep up an average speed of twenty-six miles an hour. Of course, if we prosper, and the trans-continental Cape to Cairo line can rival your express trains, we could do the distance in five days, but that is not necessary."

A BISHOPRIC FOR EGYPT.

THE mail brings news of an appeal made by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of London and other prelates to raise the sum of £20,000 for the purpose of providing the stipend and expenses of a Bishop, who shall undertake the oversight of the whole work of the Church of England in Egypt and the Soudan. At present this region is included in the jurisdiction assigned to the Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem; and the Bishopric contemplated must, until circumstances allow of a division in that jurisdiction, be in the relation of assistance to him. The country from Fashoda southwards is now open to the missionary, and while work there is developing, will with that already going on in Egypt require the oversight of its own Bishop. The Bishop will in the spirit of the statement signed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London and dated February 18th 1887, on the revival of the Bishopric in Jerusalem, maintain as far as in him lies relations of Christian charity with the Churches in the land and render them such assistance as they may desire in prospect of Christian unity. In the event of a division in the jurisdiction of the Bishopric in Jerusalem, the sum now to be raised will form the endowment of an independent Bishopric. This appeal is made with the full consent and approval of Bishop Blyth who has long been desirous of such a development of Church work in Egypt.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

MR. LABORI'S PLANS.

THE "Figaro" says that the Henry-Reinach trial will not be proceeded with. On the Court assembling Maitre Labori, on the ground of "connection and indivisibility" will insist on the necessity of learning the result of the inquiry of the Court of Cassation, in order to be the better able to judge the revelations concerning Henry's conduct which have been made by the different witnesses. He will ask the Court to grant a delay until after judgment has been given in the Revision case. If his request is rejected he will at once send in an appeal against the rejection. The appeal will in this case have the effect of suspending the proceedings.

Most of the newspapers, among others the "Figaro," "Petit Parisien," and "Matin," state that Esterhazy will continue his evidence.

The "Journal" announces that the report of M. Mazeau, First President of the Cout of Cassation, has been semi-officially communicated to M. Lebret, Minister of Justice. The disagreement, it says, is not between the councillors charged with the inquiry but between them and the Minister. M. Mazeau is said to be very dissatisfied with Councillors Manau and Bard, whose dismissal is even anticipated.

The "Intransigeant" says that the attention of M. Mazeau has been especially drawn to the partiality shown by the Court of Cassation in its choice of witnesses.

Gen. de Gallifet has asked the Minister of War to authorise him to bring an action against the "Gaulois" on account of the article published about him yesterday.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The Cadetships offered at the recent examination for the Royal Military College, with a view to appointments in the Indian Staff Corps, have been allotted to the undermentioned candidates, &c.:—

QUEEN'S CADET—Simpson J.

QUEEN'S INDIA CADETS.

Wroughton F H
Webster C D
Melville E P A
Lyall C R
Trail R G A
Simpson A F H S
Boulton H St G
Davidson H M
Sime H St J S
Robertson D E

HONORARY QUEEN'S INDIA CADETS—

Young G H
Howell R H

COMPETITORS.

Dalrell T E A
Butterfield F
Stretell J B D
Hewett G
MacMahon H F E
Apthorpe H H F
Mostyn W J B
[illegible] A M W
Graham R S
Gillies F G
Alexander R D
Wheeler G C
Allen J F
Laird K M
Saunders H
Boyd H I
Reinhold H E
Marsden E
Black C H
McEmery R T
Ferguson-Pollok R C
Coleridge P L

POSSIBLE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

MACEDONIAN RISING ANTICIPATED.

ALL reports from the Balkan Peninsula agree that the unrest long existing in Macedonia is not unlikely to culminate in a rising in the spring. Several Continental papers take this view, and the the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes to that journal:—Notwithstanding the earnest and repeated warnings of the two Great Powers chiefly concerned—namely, Austria Hungary and Russia, the Macedonian malcontents are receiving encouragement and support from their patrons, and are preparing for action. Austria-Hungary wants the maintenance of the *status quo*. Russia wants peace, which amounts to the same thing. There can be no doubt that both Powers will do their utmost to prevent the *status quo* and peace from being disturbed. If there existed between them that close intimacy which the "rapprochement" effected a couple of years ago led the world to expect, it would no doubt be possible for them to enforce tranquillity in the Balkan Peninsula But they have unfortunately mutual grievances. On the one hand there is the return of King Milan to Servia, while on the other there is the difference of opinion on the solution given to the Cretan problem. There can be no particular interest in examining here either of these differences on their merits. Suffice it to say that they exist, and that they have prevented that "entente cordiale," between the two empires which would have done infinitely more to consolidate the peace of Europe than all the conferences in the world.

ATTITUDE OF BULGARIA.

The minor Balkan States have many of the failings of youth, prominent among them being that of impatience. All of them have ambitious aspirations and seek territorial aggrandizement. The settlement of the Cretan difficulty even admitting it to be fair and equitable, has furnished a questionable precedent. It was from the first apprehended, both in Vienna and Berlin, that if a Greek Prince were made Governor-General of Crete the small Eastern States would consider it as being practically the fulfilment of the Greek claims, although Greece was defeated in the field. Nor can there be any doubt that the Greek's Prince George himself and the Cretan Christians all regard the ultimate annexation of the island as a foregone conclusion and the present arrangements as being of the most temporary character. It has not been forgotten in the different Balkan capitals that prior to the Turco-Greek war the voice not only of two Great Powers but of the whole European Concert was raised both in Constantinople and Athens against a recourse to arms and the conflicting parties were told that they would not be allowed to benefit by the eventual result. Nevertheless, Greece has obtained what she wanted, while sustaining no permanent injury from her crushing defeat. In the present instance the danger comes from Bulgaria. Although the Bulgarian Government stoutly denies that any encouragement is being given to the Macedonian Committees, it is a fact known to everybody connected with politics in this part of the Continent that the headquarters of the Macedonian movement is in the Principality and that Prince Ferdinand and his Government are not in a position to put any serious obstacle in its way. The best proof that the intervention of Bulgaria is regarded as probable is that the Russian Government have quite lately addressed strong representations to Sofia, giving it to be understood that in case Bulgaria should support a Macedonian outbreak she must expect no assistance whatever from Russia. But as will be seen from what precedes the example of Crete has diminished the value of such warnings. Moreover there is an idea prevalent in Bulgaria, and even in some quarters outside the principality that the Bulgarian army whose state of efficiency is universally recognised might prove more than a match for the Turks. Although this opinion is not shared by everybody, it is certain that there is a good deal of self-confidence in Sofia, and that the Turks themselves on this occasion have their misgivings. Last week information was received from Constantinople of large orders being given for war *material* which can scarcely be due to anything else than the apprehension of a Macedonial rising in the spring.

NOTHING TO STOP THE TURKS.

Should the expected outbreak occur, and should the Turks be victorious, they would not this time find themselves in presence of a European Concert in sympathy with their vanquished foe. They would not even have to reckon with two Great Powers acting together. Austria-Hungary, at all events could not afford, even were she so inclined, to take up the Bulgaro-Macedonian cause. She could only be prompted to do so by sentimental and humanitarian considerations, but in these days of quickfiring guns and repeating rifles such motives necessarily play but a secondary part. Turkey has been an excellent neighbour for this country, and has not given it the smallest ground for complaint. The minor Balkan States have shown no particular affection for the Dual Monarchy and some of them have a covetous eye on certain corners of the Hapsburg realm. Altogether, there are many points of contact and of common interest between Austria and Turkey which will be accentuated as soon as fresh trouble breaks out in the Balkan Peninsula. This does not, of course, imply that if Turkey were to be defeated in a war with Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary would fly to her rescue. That is highly improbable. But the situation would then be an eminently critical international one—such, indeed, as to render a great war by no means impossible. The outlook is consequently of a nature to inspire concern. As long as the six Powers appeared to act in concert the Balkan States could be kept quiet, but ever since it became evident that the steam-roller had broken down there have been symptoms of renewed unrest in the Balkan Peninsula, which have now culminated in a threatened rising in Macedonia and ulterior complications between Turky and Bulgaria. I may also add that there is a strong impression abroad that even the four Powers co-operating in Crete are not all of them in complete agreement and that there has been a good deal more mutual suspicion and mistrust between at least two of them than the outside world is aware of.

INSULTING A SIKH LAW STUDENT.

AT the Clerkenwell County Court the other day, before his Honour Judge Edge, Q.C., the case of Singh *v.* Huet came on for hearing. It was an action to recover 50*l.* for assault and battery, the plaintiff being Mr. Mahtab Singh, a relative of Prince Dhuleep Singh, and now studying in Gray's Inn for the Bar, and the defendant Mr. Arthur Huet, one of the joint managers of the Dunlop Tyre Company, Limited. Mr. Storry Deans, in opening the case in the absence of Mr. Ritter, said that last November all the parties concerned in the case were lodging at an hotel in Doughty Street, Holborn. On Nov. 26, the plaintiff came downstairs and heard the defendant using very insulting language concerning a fellowcountryman of the plaintiff's and the plaintiff said, "Don't talk behind a man's back." The defendant had just returned from India, where he had been for the Dunlop Tyre Company, and he had contracted a strong aversion to the natives of the country. The defendant turned and knocked the plaintiff's turban off, which was the greatest insult that could be committed on a Sikh, which was the plaintiff's nationality. The plaintiff left the room, but was followed by the defendant, who began knocking him about, and the police had to be fetched. Mr. Solomons, for the defendant, contended that the affair was a stand-up fight. The defendant had night after night been kept awake by the plaintiff's argument with his Indian friends, and remonstrance led to high words and then blows, and it was no case for compensation. To bear this out several witnesses were called, but his Honour held that the defendant had been at fault, and considered that it was a matter greatly to be regretted that a native of these Isles should so forget himself as to insult a subject of the Queen, whether Indian or otherwise. It was however, a case more for the Police Court, and he would award 40s. damages, with costs.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
Beware of Substitutes.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

SORE THROAT.
"You cannot do better than gargle with Condy's Fluid."
SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D.,
Physician to the late Emperor of Germany.
Gargle with Condy's Fluid
Sold by all Chemists.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

Now that Hygienists are, with increasing frequency, condemning the use of Alcoholic drink, and as even Coffee and Tea are too exciting for many constitutions—not to mention the frequent prohibition of Tea and Coffee in the number of cases of nervous disorder and weak digestion—the question what drink should be recommended as alike refreshing and wholesome becomes of the greatest importance.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA has, for three-quarters-of-a-century, been recognised as an article of the highest dietetic value, and is constantly growing in favour. It is not only refreshing and stimulating like Tea and Coffee, but, in contrast to these beverages, it is a nourishing food, which can with great advantage be largely used as an article of daily diet.

Pure Soluble Cocoa is a discovery of C. J. Van Houten, and his special process is universally recognised by the most eminent chemists and medical men as producing just that result which science could desire in the preparation of raw Cocoa, in order to render it a pleasant beverage and a nutritive food.

Be sure you try VAN HOUTEN'S Chocolate for Eating. 48

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S
MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

For the Health and Beauty of the Skin.
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap
6d PER TABLET, THREE IN A BOX 1/6
"LANOLINE"
Toilet Preparations
"LANOLINE"
Darling Brand
from all Chemists.
Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LON
Toilet "Lanoline"
for Delicate and Sensitive Skins.

MUNYON'S
REMEDIES.
DOCTOR YOURSELF.

A SEPARATE CURE FOR EACH DISEASE.
47 Remedies for 47 Ailments.

RELIEVED FROM DREADFUL SUFFERING.

Mr. Owen Jones, of 52, Nightingale Street, Strangeways, Manchester, says: "I have suffered from severe pains in my knees and hands, and at times the pains were intense and the swellings terrible. I procured a vial of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure, and am pleased to say that, after taking only a few doses of the wonderful pills, the effect was simply marvellous. After taking the contents of a vial, I feel cured. The swellings have entirely gone. I am pleased to recommend Munyon's Rheumatism Cure to all sufferers."

MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S COLD CURE prevents Pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S COUGH CURE stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedily heals the lungs. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S KIDNEY CURE speedily cures pains in the back, loins, or groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S HEADACHE CURE stops headache in three minutes. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S NERVE CURE cures all the symptoms of nervous exhaustion. It stimulates and strengthens the nerves, and is a wonderful tonic. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S ASTHMA CURE and Herbs relieve asthma in three minutes, and cure permanently. Price Four Rupees.

MUNYON'S FEMALE REMEDIES are a boon to all women.

MUNYON'S BLOOD CURE eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S PILE OINTMENT positively cures all forms of piles. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S VITALIZER—the great tonic for men. Price Four Rupees.

For Sale by all Chemists,
and from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona.
WHOLESALE MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY,
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ATKINSON'S
EAU
DE
COLOGNE
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY
AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark.
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
SCOTLAND
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... „ 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 6,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Fort. Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS. Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,83,900
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,83,900

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 1 year 5 per cent. 2 years 5 1-2 per cent., 3 years 6 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bomb

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52.—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
West End Branch: 1, Cockspur Street, S. W
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stocks, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. R. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
47. Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM
ESTABLISHED 1848. LIFE
OFFICE.
CHIEF OFFICE:
ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
LONDON, E. C.
ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO,
BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life	£ 9,575,342
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897	„ 10,236,133
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid	„ 34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to
SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
5-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.
N & C RAINCOAT
("Perramus" Proof).
Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT!
SMART IN APPEARANCE!
MODERATE IN PRICE!

TEST—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.

DURABILITY.—The Rainproof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.

HEALTHINESS—Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a prolific source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.

HOT CLIMATES—Heat improves the rainproof quality

To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, &c., either as coats ready-made, or the material in the piece.

Patterns, prices, and designs on application.
NICHOLSON & Co., Cheetham, Manchester, and at 21, Golden Square, London, W.
Insist on N & C "Perramus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

"Hunyadi János" has, in my hands given invariably satisfactory results. It is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal."
VIRCHOW.

"Hunyadi János" is 'the most concentrated of the saline group.' Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared."
SIR HENRY THOMPSON.

"Hunyadi János" has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. It is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from the defects of other Hungarian Bitter Waters."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"Hunyadi János"—Of the many Ofen or Hungarian Bitter Waters now offered to the public, careful selection should be made. We have found that only HUNYADI JÁNOS answers all purposes, owing to its remarkable uniformity and gentle action which render it preferable to all others."
VIENNA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

NOTICES.

NEW INDENT FOR NEW YEAR.

SPECIAL REDUCTION FOR 10,000 PURCHASERS.

GUARANTEE
5
YEARS

RY. REGULATOR WATCH, RS. 5.
(With 5 presents.)

The world-renowned perfect timekeeper, runs for 36 hours and is guaranteed for 5 years.

GRAND PRESENTATION.—Purchasers of this Watch will get free of charge: (1) Fancy Chain, (2) 1 set Studs and Links, (3) 1 Silk Handkerchief, (4) 1 Ring, (5) 1 Phial Essence. Packing and postage 12 As. extra. RY. REGULATOR WATCH without Presents, Rs. 4.

Silver hunting key-wind Watch, Rs. 10, Ditto, open-face Rs. 9. Metal hunting, key-wind Watch, Rs. 8. Silver half-hunting, Rs. 12. Metal half-hunting, Rs. 9. Metal Calendar Watch, Rs. 9. Ditto, Silver, Rs. 25. Popular Lever Metal Watch, Rs. 10. Ditto, Silver, Rs 14. 14-carat Gold open-face Watch, Rs 25. Ditto, hunting, Rs. 50. Ditto, half-hunting, Rs. 40. All guaranteed for 5 years.

RAILWAY PIN SET GENTLEMAN'S WATCH, small size Jewelled and highly finished, Rs. 5. All Watches supplied with extra Glass Spring, and Case Box.

WHOLESALE RATE.—Purchasers of three Watches (any of the above) at a time will get packing and postage free. Ditto, 6 Watches will get one Watch free.

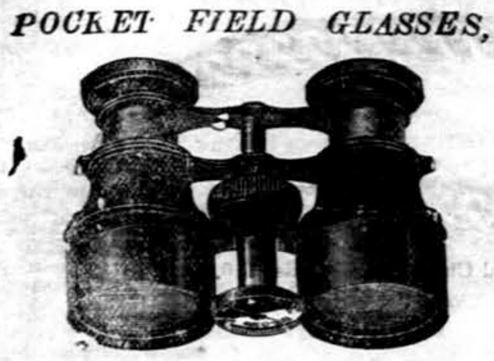
Out of numerous unsolicited testimonials a few are culled below:—

(1.) Please send us by V. P. P. 12 more Railway Regulator Watches with presents and extra silver watch. The last 12 you sent keeps very accurate time.

(Sd.) JACOB BROTHERS & Co., Rangoon.

THE NORTH EAST WATCH Co.
5, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD, LALL BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.

THE CELEBRATED
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES,



Rs. 25.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only $4\frac{1}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
C7 and 69 Chancery Lane, London.
Price Lists Free

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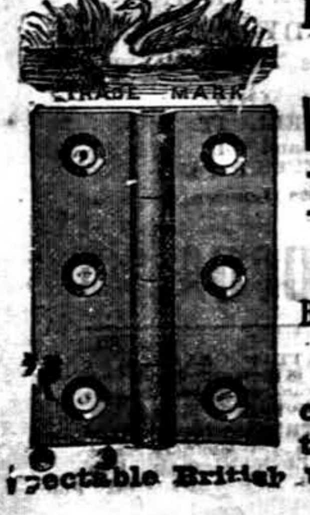

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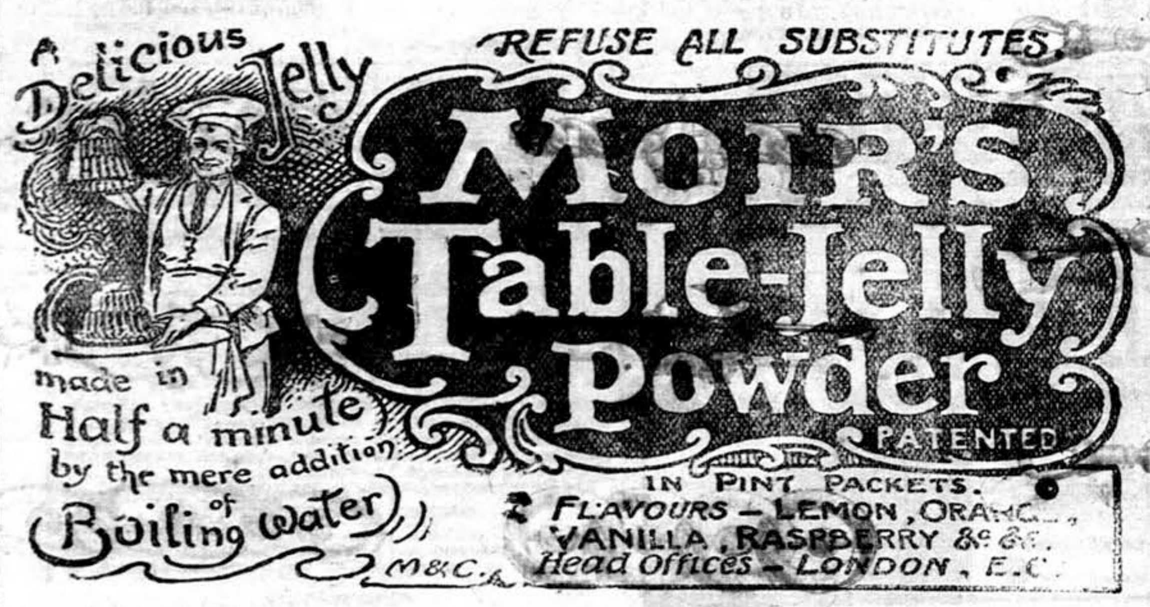

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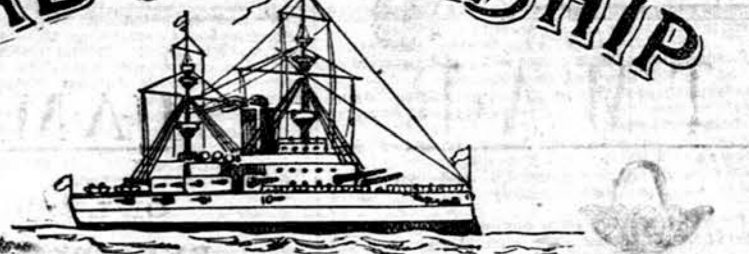

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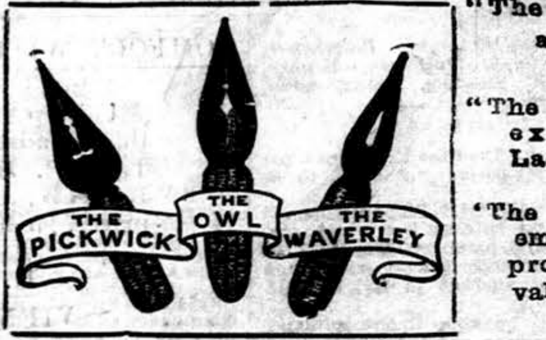

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DR. R. [illegible]
Author of "[illegible]"

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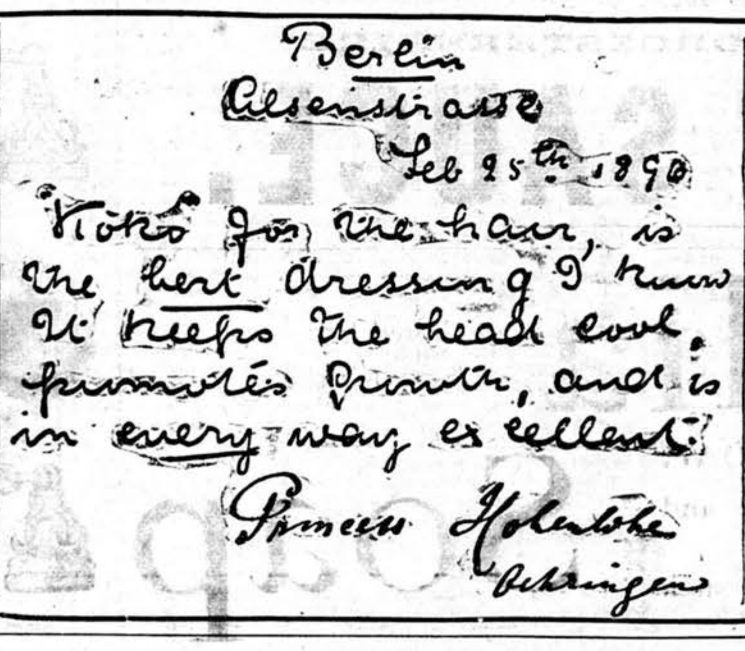

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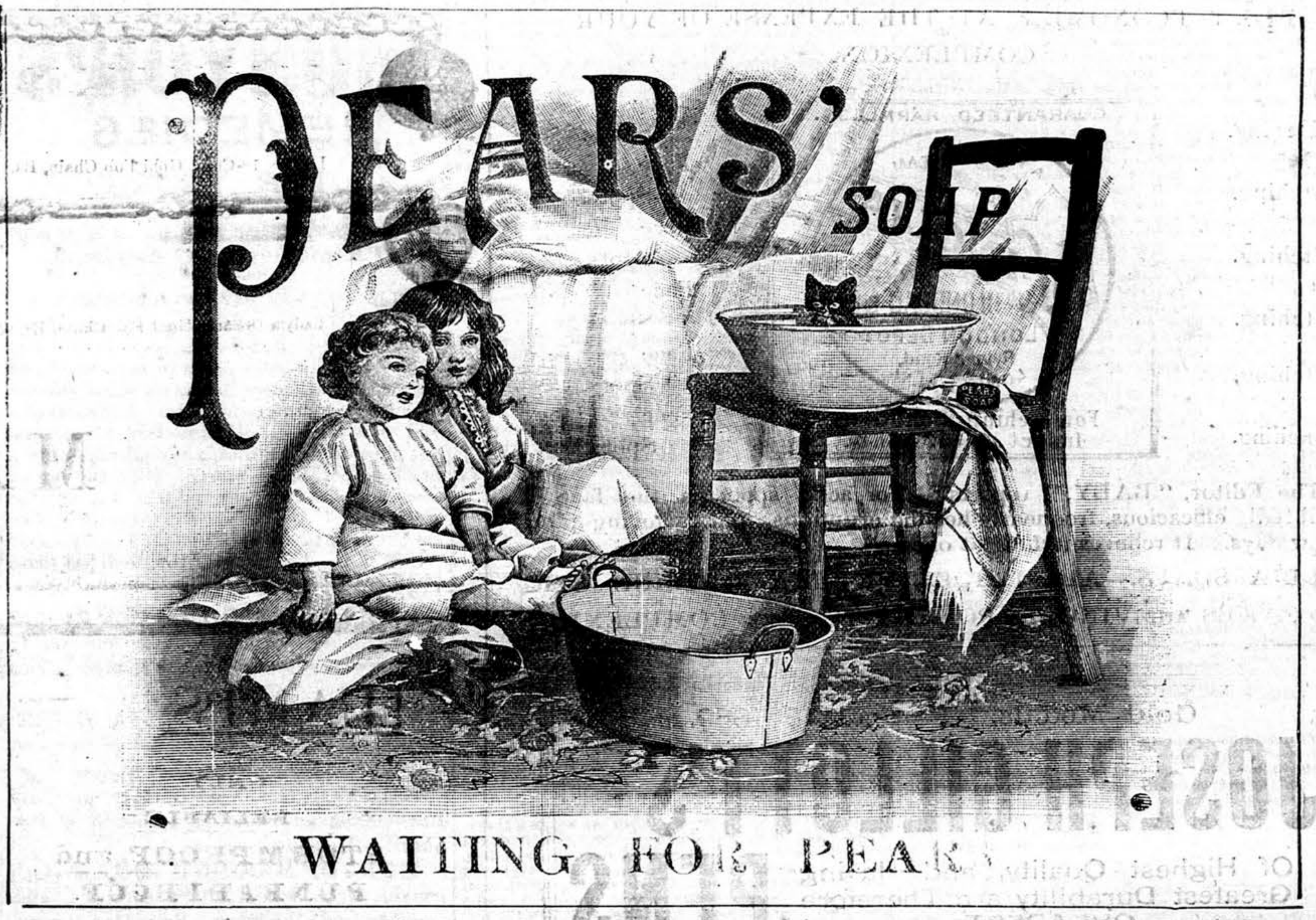

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ON THE **FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.**

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"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the Microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

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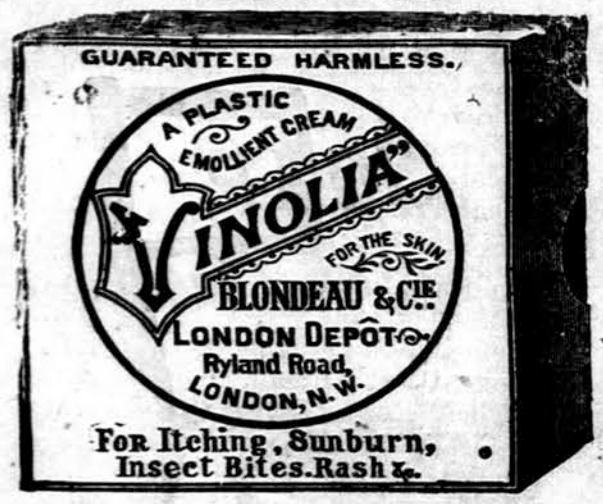

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For Itching,
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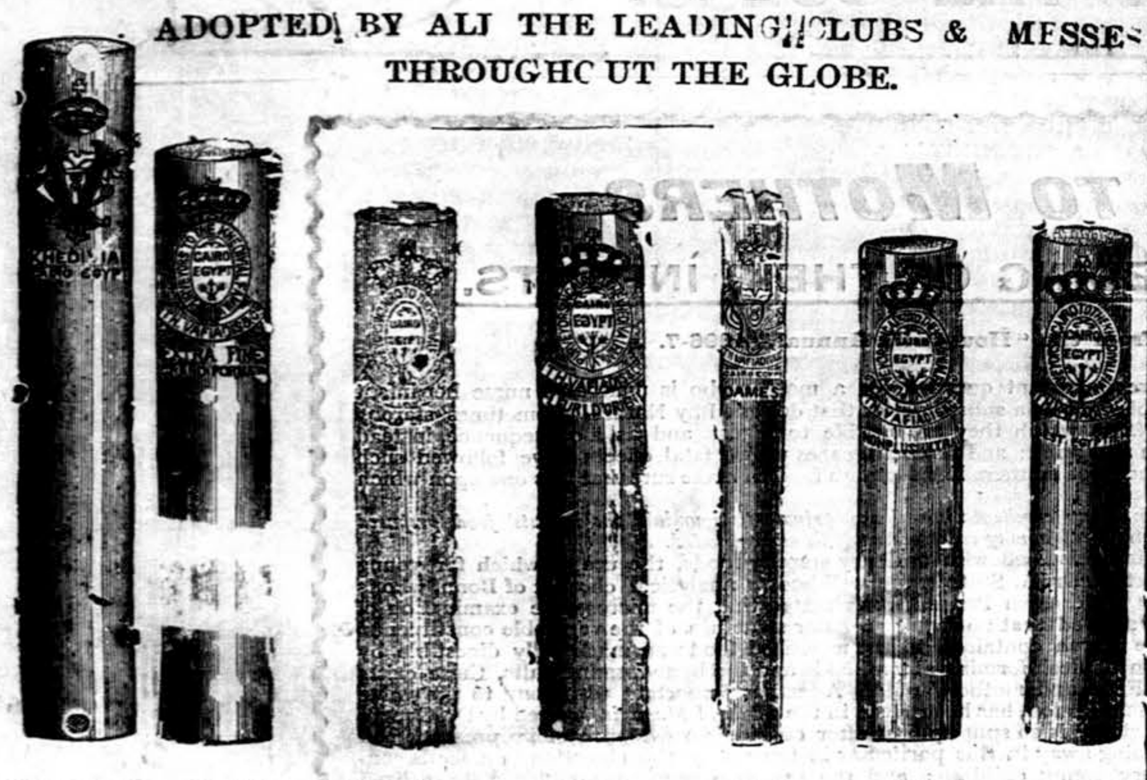

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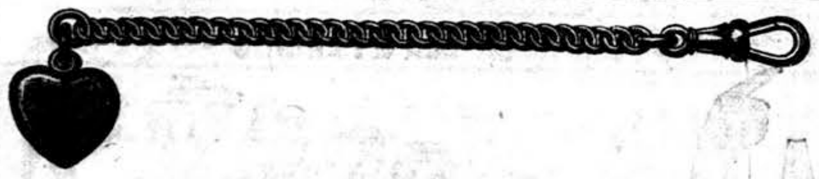
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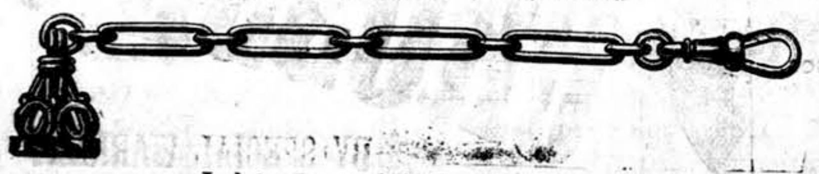
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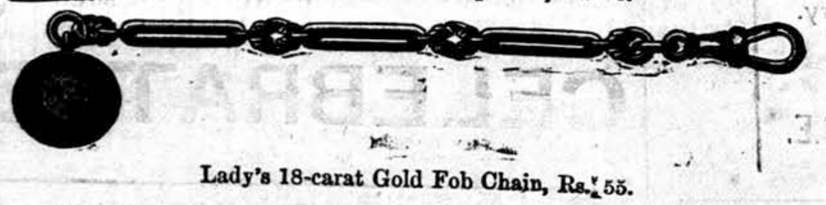
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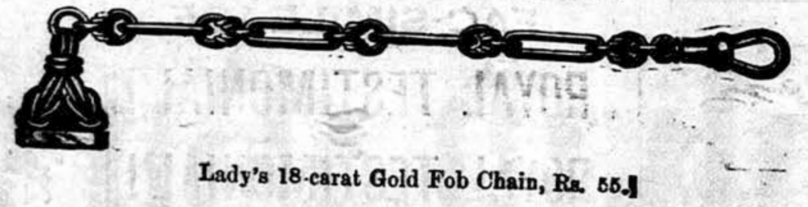
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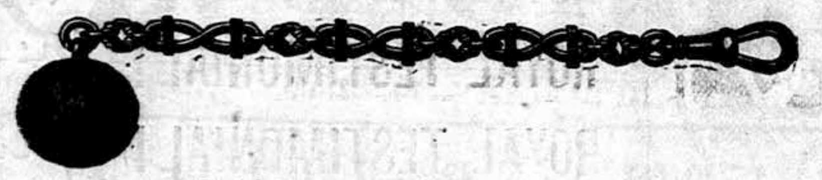
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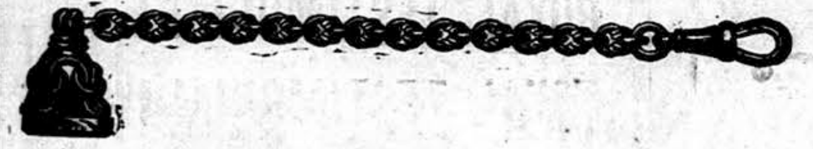
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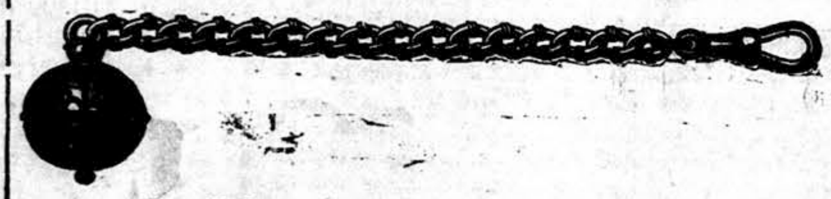
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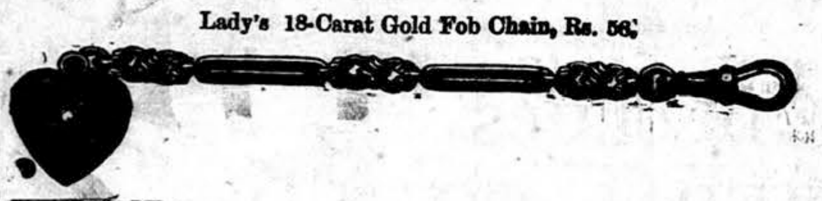
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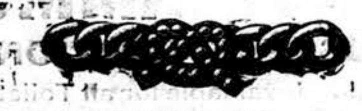
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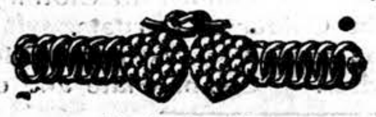
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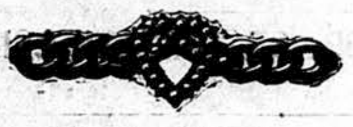
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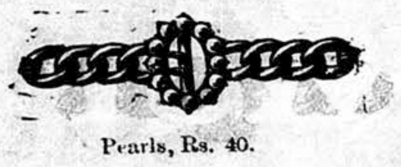
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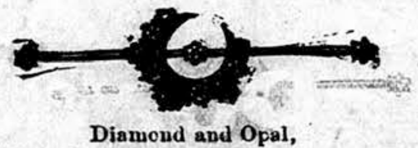
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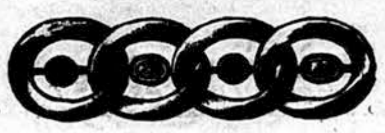
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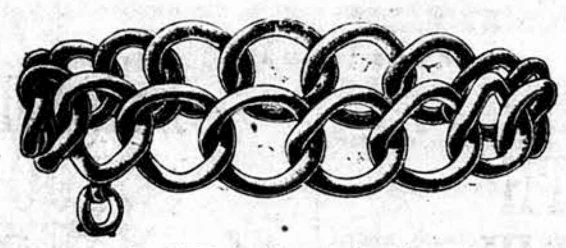
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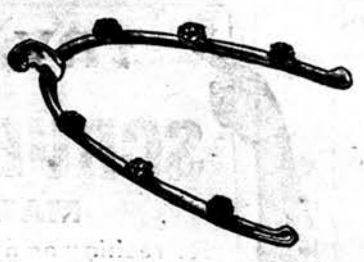
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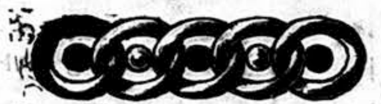
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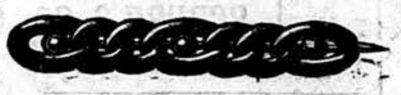
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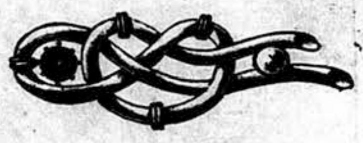
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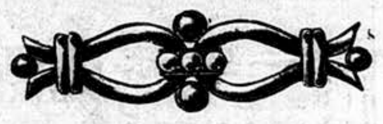
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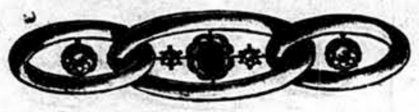
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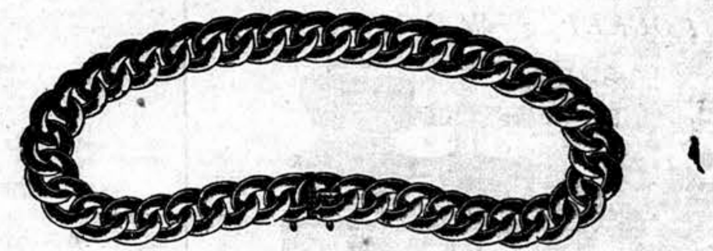
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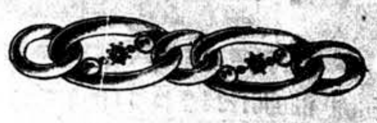
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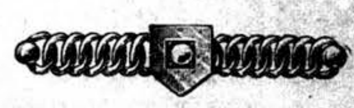
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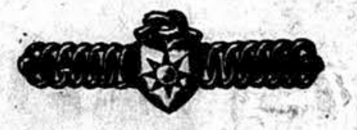
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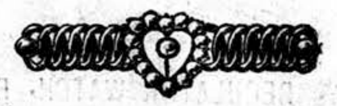
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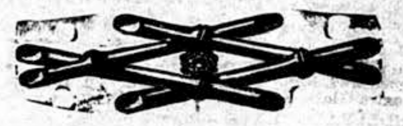
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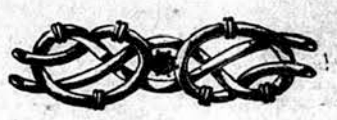
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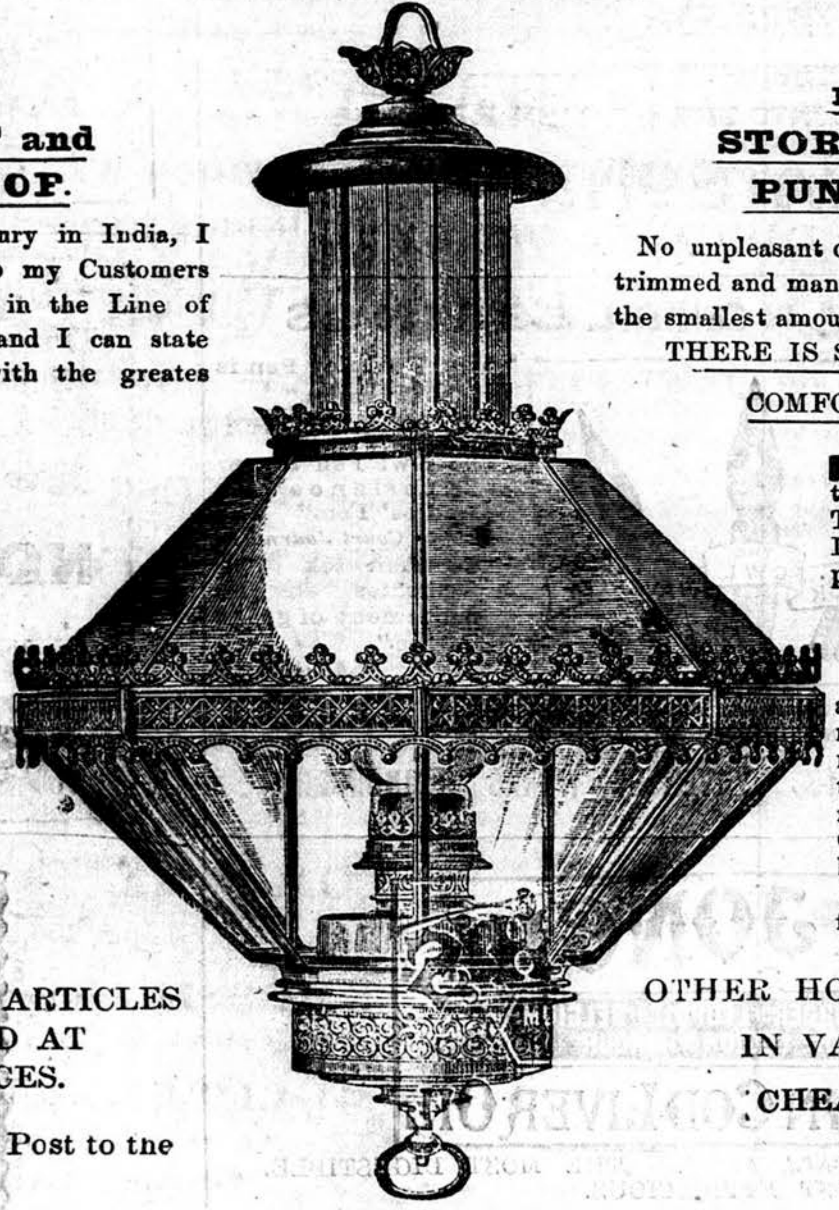

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